THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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MEXICO.

Movements of the Liberals.

By the New York Associated Press.

NEW YORK, December 10.—The *Tribune's* Brownsville (Texas) special says, that the joint forces under Escobedo and Canales number about 4000 men, and will move through Monterey, gathering reinforcements as they march on San Luis Potosi, Durango, and Zacatecas. This concentrative action on the part of the Liberals throughout the country now promises the speedy deliverance of Mexico. General Sherman, upon the recovery of two-thirds of the States, will probably urge the meeting of the Republican Congress, to select a President.

Canales to Act Henceforth with Escobedo—A Combined Movement on San Luis Projected—Escobedo Hopes to be in the Capital by Spring.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, December 3, via New Orleans, December 8.—By the terms of surrender, though nominally subject, yet virtually safe from trial, Canales with all his force incorporated will henceforth act with and under Escobedo. In four days the conjoined force, numbering about four thousand, will move through Monterey to unite with other forces on the road for the recovery of San Luis Potosi, which, together with Durango and Zacatecas, are promised deliverance by next January. Concentrative action throughout the Republic now proposes the speedy deliverance of Mexico.

Juarez, I learn upon the authority of Escobedo, moves without reference to this force. Sherman is probably already on his way to Durango, there to await the consummation of this plan. Upon the recovery of two-thirds of the States it is probable he will urge the meeting of the Republican Congress. The rumor here of the progress in the direction of Mejia with an Imperial force, and of a late rout of Liberals on the road, under Narango and Treveno, is ridiculed by Escobedo, whose information of a later date reports a small fight and victory by those Liberal chiefs, who are now in a small town about twelve miles this side of San Luis Potosi, awaiting the arrival of the rest of the corps.

Escobedo himself will linger here but a few days after his command, when, leaving behind a thoroughly pacificated frontier, he hopes by spring to rest with his restored tri-color in the capital.

Crowds of refugees throng the ferry here each day since the surrender, returning with their effects. Confidence and commerce, under the happy restoration, promise all such a new and better life on the border.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Interview with Officers of Maximilian's Government—What They Say of the Condition of the Country—The Imperial Farce Near the Close of the Last Act—Maximilian Waiting at Orizaba for Something to Turn Up—What the Mexicans Think of General Sherman's Mission—Singular Stories About the French and Austrian Officials—The Colony of Southern Exiles Broken Up.

Yesterday evening we had an interview with a number of gentlemen, Austrians by birth, who arrived in this city by the steamer *Manhattan*, from Vera Cruz, late Saturday evening, on their way to Europe. They were all of them, some directly and some indirectly, in the employ of Archduke Maximilian's Imperial Government in Mexico, and bring some very sad, some very amusing, and some very interesting tales. Among them are Mr. Joseph Wirth, a railroad contractor on the line road from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico; Mr. Alponse Beskochka, a civil engineer; Messrs. Karuel, Albert Schadeberg, and Stanislaus Sabiz, officers of Max's "Imperial Guard," and Mr. F. Braudstaedter, a topographic draughtsman. Mr. Joseph Werner, formerly general agent of the above-mentioned railroad at Puebla de los Angeles, and for a time cashier for the same company at Orizaba, also gave us some interesting information, though he had given the cold shoulder to the "Empire of Mexico" several months ago, and resided for some weeks in this country. Without vouching for everything that these gentlemen have told us, we give their tale in a connected form, and as near as possible in their own words.

They say that the further continuance of the Imperial force is an utter impossibility, though Maximilian still clings to the belief that the complete anarchy which he expects will follow his exit from Mexico, in consequence of the rivalries of contending partisans and military chiefs, may yet create a strong party favoring his recall. He is said to think himself personally popular, and he seems now to hope that the clergy and the clerical party generally would yet find means to turn matters in his favor.

With this belief and this hope, our informants say, Maximilian, though contemplating a speedy retreat from Mexican territory, has a palace to be put in readiness for him at Havana, where he is said to expect to remain for some time, awaiting, like Micawber, "for something to turn up" that may bring him back his imperial purple. During his stay at Havana, we are also told, he proposes to make a tour, under a strict *incognito*, through the United States, of which country he is a great admirer. He often expresses his wish to see the North American republic and its people, whom he often called the greatest practical people of the world.

Yet however strong his own hopes may be, it seems that his brother, the Emperor of Austria, does not share them, and did not do so quite a long time since, for, as Mr. Werner informed us, Captain Naute and Lieutenant Graves, of the Austrian frigate *Dandolo*, lying in the harbor of Vera Cruz, told him nearly a year ago that their vessel had been specially sent there to bring Max safely back to Trieste or Miramar.

Neither is the trust which Maximilian puts in his assumed personal popularity or that of the Duchess Charlotte, as we are told, well founded. Maximilian, soon after he arrived in Mexico, lost ground with all parties. He must have had a very imperfect knowledge of the character of the Mexicans and of the prominent characteristics of the partisan life of their political and military leaders, for he made it his avowed object to conciliate and unite all parties, and to make of the Mexicans a congruous and homogeneous people.

A nation torn by continuous revolutionary strife for over forty years, fully of petty chiefs aspiring to supreme command, cannot very easily be made to forego its habits of plunging almost yearly into renewed revolution and anarchy. This was the great stumbling-block, and it required more statesmanship and wiser discrimination than Maximilian apparently possessed to remove it from his path. The Mexicans themselves appear to recognize this defect in the Archduke, for they declare that, like a young maiden surrounded by flattering admirers, he coquetted with all parties, and thereby lost the support and favor of all.

Even the Church, a clerical party, whose support he still hopes will carry him back to the throne, is not unanimous in his favor; and at the departure of our informants from Mexico, they say it was no secret that a large and the most influential portion of the clericals had offered Miramon—lately returned to Mexico—a subsidy of from six to eight millions of dollars, if he would assume the reins of government, and continue the war against the Juarists and the Liberals.

But all parties, even those hostile to him from the beginning, give him just credit for good intentions. He eschewed state pomp, dressed like a Mexican, and was the most laborious man of his "Government." They say, however, that he spent his time and labor on unimportant matters of detail, and was unable to comprehend and direct the grand whole of what he talked about as his "mission."

When the *Manhattan* sailed from Vera Cruz, Maximilian was still at Orizaba, almost a prisoner, under the surveillance of Marshal Bazaine's officers. He had, up to that time, declined to abdicate, so it was reported at Vera Cruz, though it is generally believed that his remaining in Mexico any longer is entirely out of the question. In fact, the authority of the Imperial Government, and every semblance of respect for it, is hardly to be found anywhere. Even in the only four cities—Mexico, Puebla, Orizaba, and Vera Cruz—where the empire is still maintained by the French garrisons and Austrian or Belgian volunteer corps, the Imperial Government is a mere name, the Prefects caring very little for the orders or decrees of the Emperor, obeying, from fear of force, the French officers in command. Maximilian has discharged his entire "Imperial Guard," of which, as we have stated above, three of our informants were officers. He also dismissed nearly the whole staff of his household, retaining but few. Most of these have already left for Europe direct in English and French steamers.

The "Empress" Carlotta is said to have been a well-intentioned lady, completely possessed by the conviction that she had a "sacred mission" entrusted to her by Providence for the regeneration of Mexico. Yet, though amiable and condescending in her personal intercourse, she was haughty, proud, and domineering, qualities which her consort could not be accused of; and thus, while possessing great energy and more than ordinary mental capacity, she could never reach to even that limited degree of popularity which Max for a time enjoyed.

The departure of Mr. Campbell, American Minister to the Government of President Juarez, accompanied by such a distinguished military hero as General Sherman, for their destination, is said to have made a profound impression in Mexico. The native Mexicans, so the gentlemen named report, hate the "Yankees" like deadly poison.

They, we are told, fear some grand scheme of annexation, and in the event that anything looking to the realization of their fears should be attempted, would, all parties never so hostile to each other, unite to oppose, and, if possible, to expel the "rapacious invader from the North." This may be so, or it may be, as probably it is, merely the wish, which is so often "father to the thought," of our Austrian friends, who found their Mexican career so suddenly and so unpleasantly brought to a close, and all in consequence of the fixed determination of the American people and the firm stand taken by our Government against the creation of a Mexican empire under the influence and even the lash of the French Emperor. Be that as it may, we give this piece of information imparted to us for what it is worth.—*New York Times.*

LOUISIANA.

The "Picayune" on the Congressional Investigation of the Massacre.

NEW ORLEANS, December 9.—The *Picayune* of this morning, in an editorial on the Congressional Committee to investigate the New Orleans riots, says:—

"Such an investigation affords the people of this city an opportunity for collecting, organizing, and presenting fully their whole plea of defense. We hope that citizens will confer together on proper means for bringing out all the testimony in the case for the use of the Committee when it comes. The proceedings of the Military Commission, which have been always known here to be unfair, prejudiced, and interested, being made in exculpation of the share of the military administration of the Department at the time for having done things which it ought not to have done, and omitted to do things it had engaged and was trusted to do, incurred more real responsibility for what happened than belongs to the much malignant city officials."

The city press are bitterly denouncing the Ben. Butler clubs which have been recently organized in all parts of the city.

The death of Colonel Murphy, who arrived a day or two since from Washington, claiming to be United States Marshal, vice McKee, is reported to-day.

The Poisoning Case in Berlin, Connecticut—Suspicions and Surmises.

From the Hartford Times of Saturday evening.

All the surviving sufferers by the arsenic poisoning in Cornelius Peck's family, at Berlin, passed a comparatively comfortable night last night. There is some hope now of saving the life of the servant girl, Eliza Fox. Mr. and Mrs. Peck are also in a somewhat less critical condition. The son and daughter are decidedly better.

The body of Nelson Taylor, whose sudden death three months ago causes suspicion now, was disinterred to-day. Professor Barker, chemist, of Yale College, was present. It was found to be not wholly decayed, but somewhat preserved in a dessicated form. The stomach especially was well preserved, and Dr. Ellsworth expressed the opinion that this is due to the presence of arsenic in it. The report of the chemical analysis of the stomach and viscera of the old lady, Mrs. Peck, for reasons unexplained, has not transpired.

Last night Mr. Peck made a statement to some friends and acquaintances. He believes that the murderous act was done by a person who has an interest in a member of his family, and he names that person.

What foundation there is to the theory of Mr. Peck—himself a suffering victim to this dark plot—cannot as yet be ascertained. It will be seen that it is a different theory from the one involving the lawsuit, the death of Nelson Taylor, etc. One unusual circumstance in connection with it deserves, perhaps, to be mentioned.

On Monday night last, after the death of one of the victims, Dr. Stone, one of the physicians present, discovered a man who seemed to be, in the darkness, prowling around the house, and calling to him he ran, the Doctor pursuing, but unsuccessfully. As we are told, the same thing happened the next night, or the one succeeding, with a similar result; and again last night, the chase proving unavailing. Who the interloper was, or what he was after, hanging around the back part of the house in the night, is not known.

Senator Wade on Female Suffrage.

The following letter was read at the recent meeting of the American Equal Rights Association:—

JEFFERSON, Ohio, November 14.—Susan B. Anthony, Secretary American Equal Rights Association—Madam:—Yours of the 9th instant is received, and I desire to say, in reply, that I am now and ever have been the advocate of equal and impartial suffrage to all citizens of the United States who have arrived at the age of twenty-one years, who are of sound mind, and who have not disqualified themselves by the commission of any offense, without any distinction on account of race, color, or sex. Every argument that ever has been or ever can be adduced to prove that males should have the right to vote applies with equal, if not greater, force to prove that females should possess the same right; and were I a citizen of your State, I should labor with whatever of ability I possess to engraft these principles in its Constitution.

Yours, very respectfully, B. F. WADE.

Not Appreciated.—The tables which had been used by General Washington in 1774, and were sold at auction on Saturday, by Messrs. J. H. Digges & Co., only brought $2·50 apiece. They were of solid mahogany, and, divested of the associations connected with them, were well worth more money than was paid for them. Messrs. Digges & Co. exhibited at the sale authenticated documents fully establishing the fact of the tables having been used by the immortal Father of his Country.—*Richmond Times.*

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, December 10.

Under the call of the States for bills, the following were introduced and referred:—

By Mr. Ward (N. Y.), to guarantee to certain States that have been in Rebellion a Republican form of Government.

By Mr. Darling (N. Y.), granting the right of land to the Submarine Cable of America and Atlantic Telegraph Company.

By Mr. Rogers (N. J.), a bill to repeal the neutrality law.

By Mr. Bingham (Ohio), to declare valid and conclusive certain proclamations of the President, and acts in pursuance thereof.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The Republican Party and the South—Letter from Horace Greeley.

From the Port Gibson (Miss.) Standard.

Some weeks ago, a gentleman from Jefferson county, Miss., addressed a letter to Horace Greeley, asking him, as one of the leaders of the Republican party, what the intentions of the party were with reference to the South. Mr. Greeley very courteously and promptly replied in the following letter, which we publish by request:—

ROCHESTER, N. Y., October 28.—Dear Sir:—Your letter finds me away from home, engaged in our political canvass. Leaving, with many others, I must answer hurriedly:—

1. I know of no considerable or influential portion of the people, North or West, to expect or desire any general (or other) confiscation of Southern property. I am personally acquainted with most Abolitionists of note—Gerritt Smith, Charles Sumner, Governor Chase, etc., and not one of them favors a policy of confiscation. Thad Stevens and General Butler may be exceptions, General Butler being a new convert from the Democracy.

2. Even the tax on cotton—though I think it falls (especially) mainly on the consumer, not the producer—is certain to be taken off very soon. It is sustained only because of the need of a local revenue.

3. I am very sure that no Southern man who remains quietly at home and at ends to his business will ever be troubled because of his part in the late Rebellion. Assassins and house-burners may, sometimes, be prosecuted; but oftener those who professed to be Unionists than those who were Rebels.

4. I think the general prevalent sentiment of the North was adverse to any exaction of the South, with regard to political rights of the blacks, until after the New Orleans riots effected a decided change, and I think it is now the more prevalent opinion here that the better portion of the Southern whites will never protect the blacks from outrage and murder at the hands of the low-caste whites, and that the right of suffrage for the blacks is indispensable to their safety.

5. I think you mislead yourself by a misuse of terms when you talk of the "equality of the whites and blacks." In five of the New England States their Constitutions and laws make no difference, and know none between whites and blacks; and yet, I think there is far less intercourse or political intermixture between whites and blacks in Boston (for instance) than in New Orleans.

You do not ask me for advice outside your questions; yet I venture to proffer this counsel:—Let the Southern States resolve to establish and maintain, henceforth, a thoroughly good understanding with the Southern blacks. Encourage the latter to hold convention and select their best men to confer with your best men, resolved that a perfect good understanding between the two races shall be had.

I trust there is no more trouble ahead; but in any case such an understanding is of the gravest consequence to all. Yours truly, HORACE GREELEY.

Changes in the British House of Lords.—The number of Peers of Parliament has increased since January last by fifteen, and has been diminished by seven. The additions have arisen, first, from creations, of which there have been eight, viz.:—Duke of Edinburgh, Viscount Halifax, Barons Burrogill, Hylton, Lytton, Penrhyn, Romilly, and Strathnairn; secondly, by English titles having been conferred on six Irish peers, viz.:—Baron Clermont, previously Baron Clermont in the Irish peerage; Baron Brancepeth, previously Viscount Boyne; Baron Hartismere, previously Lord Henniker, M. P.; Baron Kenry, previously Earl Dunraven; Baron Monk, previously Lord Monk; Baron Meredith, previously Lord Athlumney; and thirdly, by one peer becoming entitled to take his seat, having attained his majority, viz.:—the Duke of Hamilton.

The Earl of Harrington, who would have become of age this year, died shortly after the meeting of Parliament. The total addition, fifteen peers, makes the number of peers of Parliament, exclusive of thirty spiritual peers, four hundred and thirty-nine; from which must be deducted three peerages which have become extinct, viz., Baron Bayning, Baron Glenelg and Baron Ponsonby. The changes by secession have further diminished this number by four, the heirs of deceased noblemen being minors, viz., Viscount Clifden (sitting as Lord Dover), Lord Monteagle, Earl Donoughmore (sitting as Viscount Hutchinson), and Lord Rivers. During the year twenty-three peers have died, viz., Marquises Camden and Lansdowne; Earls Bathurst, Chesterfield, Craven, Gainsborough, Harrington, Kinnoul (sitting as Lord Hay), Donoughmore, Rosslyn, Lanesborough, Limerick (sitting as Baron Foxford), and Beauchamp; Viscount Clifden; Lords Bayning, Clinton, Glenelg, Northbrook, Monteagle, Plunket, Ponsonby, Vernon, and Rivers. The Upper House, therefore, at present consists of four hundred and sixty two spiritual and temporal peers.

A Fortunate Family.—The telegraphic announcement of the illness of the Princess Dagmar, lately married to the heir of the Russian crown, would seem to forebode an interruption in the wonderful good fortune which has been accorded to her family within the last eight years. Christian IX, who is the fourth son of the Duke William of Sonderbourg Glucksburg, succeeded his cousin Frederick VII, who died childless. Before his accession to the throne his eldest daughter married the Prince of Wales (March 10, 1843), and shortly afterwards his second son was elected King of Greece, where he now reigns as George I. Nor did fortune, which had given a rich kingdom to a Serene Highness, with $10,000 a year, a crown to a son, and one in prospective to a daughter, tire of her favors, for only a year ago the hand of his second daughter, Dagmar, was demanded by the Czar for his eldest son. This Prince, however, died before the ceremony was performed, whereupon, with a haste which may strike Americans as peculiar, the young lady was engaged to the present heir, whom she married only a few weeks ago.

John Morrissey.—The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* has the following conundrums about the Hon. John M., M. C.:—

Why did the Government never have to pay him mileage? Because he travels on his muscle.

Who is his favorite poet? *Beat-tie.*

Why will he be popular with the working-men? Because he is in favor of strikes.

What is his favorite snuff? *Rapp-e.*

What is the difference between a vat of beer and John Morrissey? None; one is a *brew*, and the other is a *brew*-sir (bruiser).

Are there as many fighting-men in this Congress as the last? More-I-see.

Wintry.—A letter from Mewbury, Vt., on the Connecticut river, dated December 5, states that, notwithstanding the powerful warm rain-storms from the southeast on last week, and again on Tuesday night, the mass of snow on the huge mound of Moosehillock, plainly in sight, has not been diminished. The great mountain is covered with a glittering white mantle to an extent of a thousand feet below its summit.

Strange Rumor.—A schooner, laden with arms and munitions of war, is reported to have sailed from Elizabethport last week for an unknown destination. Rumor says that the arms were intended for reshipment on board a vessel *in transitu.* On Monday afternoon a revenue cutter made a thorough search of all vessels in the vicinity of Elizabethport, and those hailing from Amboy

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

SATURDAY'S COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

To the New York Associated Press.

LONDON, December 8—Evening.—Consols have been very firmly held to-day, with sales for money at 88¾. Panama Railroad bonds are firm. American securities—United States 5-20 bonds of the issue of 1865, were again rather higher, with transactions at 69⅝@69¾.

FRANKFORT, December 8.—United States 5-20s rule very steady in this market at 75⅝@75½ cash and short time.

LIVERPOOL, December 8—Evening.—The market for breadstuffs generally closed heavy, and with only a moderate attendance of buyers. Wheat was offered at 1d. decline per cental, and Corn at 39s. 6d. for handsome American white.

Arrival of the "Rising Star."

By the New York Associated Press.

NEW YORK, December 10.—The steamer *Rising Star*, from Aspinwall, arrived here this morning, and brings $1,265,113 in treasure.

NEW YORK, December 10.—The *Rising Star* brings dates to the 2d from Panama. There was much talk in Chili about making war on Spain. The allied squadron was still at Valparaiso, preparing to go to sea. It is believed that the destination of the fleet is Manilla, to intercept, at that place, if possible, some of the Spanish vessels that put in for repairs after the defeat at Callao.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Valparaiso on the night of the 8th of November, but caused no damage.

From Peru there is but little of interest. The Dictator seems to be conducting affairs in that Republic with great ability. The different attempts at revolution seem to have failed.

The five republics of Central America are at peace, consequently there is no news from there.

The recent sittings of the extra session of Congress, in Chili, terminated in the defeat of the opponents of the Government.

A disastrous fire occurred in Santiago, Chili, on the 2d of October. The market place, with all the stalls, etc., was destroyed. The amount of property destroyed was very large, and the losses fell chiefly upon the poor trading people.

Colonel Balto, and the other expatriated Peruvians, have taken up their residence in Santiago.

The steamer *Cyclone*, which was reported to have been captured by the Spaniards, arrived at Valparaiso on the 5th of November.

By the United States Associated Press.

The forty-fifth anniversary of independence of the Isthmus has been celebrated during the week by a reception by the President, military reviews, salutes, masquerades, etc. The frigate *Powhatan* saluted the Colombian flag, and Admiral Pearson visited the President.

There was a heavy gale at Aspinwall on December 1, but no damage is reported.

The British steamer *Danube* arrived at Aspinwall, November 22, with three cases of yellow fever on board.

The steamer *California*, from Liverpool, had arrived at Aspinwall; the ship *Aroostook*, with ice, from Boston, had also arrived.

Messrs. Jane & Co., of Guayaquil, have not suspended, as reported.

The steamer *Nouveau Monde*, from St. Nazaire, France, arrived at Aspinwall on the 30th.

Dates from Lima, Callao, are to November 15 and 23.

Peru was tranquil. The Government has definitely declined the arbitration of England and France in the Spanish imbroglio. The Peruvian Minister had returned from Chili.

The allied squadron was at Valparaiso under sealed orders.

The Peruvian revolutionists have been expatriated to Chili.

Central America was quiet. The coffee season had commenced in Costa Rica.

Fire Near Burlington.

By the New York Associated Press.

BURLINGTON, December 10.—The extensive dye-house of the Burlington Woollen Company, at Winooski, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The fire was discovered about 5 o'clock, and the flames were only prevented from reaching the main building through the persistent efforts of the Ethan Allan Engine Company, of this city, and the use of four large force pumps in the mills. The dye-house contained a large quantity of wool, and, though fully insured, the loss is estimated to be about $10,000. Some slight casualties occurred by the falling of the dye-house. These mills, which are amongst the largest in New England, and have employed about eight hundred hands, are necessarily obliged to suspend operations for a few weeks in order to repair machinery. The origin of the fire is supposed to be accidental.

Fire in Columbia.

By the New York Associated Press.

COLUMBIA, December 9.—A destructive fire occurred at this place last night, about 10·30 o'clock. Several buildings were destroyed; among which were the business houses of J. M. Houston, dry goods, a total loss; Messrs. Williams' drug store, partly insured; Herstein & Co., dry goods and clothing, a part of the stock saved; Burch & Aiken, dry goods, a part of the stock saved and fully insured; and Ballard's Saloon, the name of the owner unknown. The total loss is unknown. Owing to a lack of fire apparatus and water the flames spread rapidly, and were checked only by tearing down four frame buildings. The aggregate losses are estimated at $100,000 to $150,000, with comparatively little insurance.

Fire in Nashville.

By the New York Associated Press.

NASHVILLE, December 9.—The extensive sash, blind and door manufactory of James Simons was destroyed by fire last night about midnight. Several of the adjoining buildings were badly damaged. The loss is about $30,000, and no insurance.

A HAPPY DESPATCH.

Safety of the Steamer "Britannia"—Five Hundred Passengers on Board.

By the New York Associated Press.

NEW YORK, December 10.—The steamship *Iowa*, from Glasgow, is now coming up the bay, having in tow the missing steamship *Britannia*, which sailed from Glasgow November 30, and had been given up as lost.

The Tennessee Legislature.

By the New York Associated Press.

NASHVILLE, December 9.—The impression abroad in the North, that the Legislature has adjourned *sine die*, or will do so in several days, is all a mistake. It will adjourn on the 17th inst., to convene again on January 14.

Sudden Death.

By the New York Associated Press.

BOSTON, December 10.—Charles Minot, Esq., formerly Superintendent of the Erie Railway and Boston and Maine Railroad, died suddenly this morning, at his residence in Somerville, of paralysis of the brain.

Argument on the Test Oath.

By the New York Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, December 10.—Lorenzo Sherwood, Esq., late of Texas, appeared on the opening of the United States Supreme Court this morning, and requested permission for General Hamilton and himself to reargue the constitutionality of the law prescribing the test oath. His arguments commanded the most respectful attention, and permission was granted to him to file a motion with the Clerk in pursuance of his request.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, December 10.—Money active at 6 per cent.; Gold, 137¼; Exchange, 9½; U. S. Five twenties, 1862, coupons, 107½; do. 1864, 105½; do. 1865, new issue, 107; do. 1867, new issue, 109; U. S. Ten-forties, 100; Seven-thirties, 105½. Stocks are active and advancing. Missouri 6s, 91; Canton Company, 45½; Cumberland, 69; Western Union Telegraph Company, 47; New York Central, 111; Erie Railroad, 72; Hudson River Railroad, 121; Reading Railroad, 109⅞; Michigan Central, 112½; Michigan Southern, 80; Pittsburg and Cleveland, 85½; Rock Island and Chicago, 108⅞; Northwestern, 53; Fort Wayne and Chicago, 105½.

NEW YORK, December 10.—Cotton is steady at 33@35c. for middlings. Flour dull and declined 10@15c.; State, $7·40@11; Ohio, $10·05@13; Western, $7·40@11·60; Southern, $10·75@16. Wheat dull and drooping. Corn has declined 1@2c. Oats advanced 1c. Pork is a shade easier, Mess, $20·75; prime, $18@18·50. Beef quiet. Lard steady. Whisky dull and unchanged.

BALTIMORE, December 10.—Sales Chicago extra Flour at $11·75@12. High grades are steady. Wheat is firm, with small receipts; Corn is steady; Oats dull; Seeds inactive, with a downward tendency; Groceries inactive and heavy; Provisions very dull; Cut Meats and Lard nominal. Sales of Dressed Hogs 9@10c. Whisky quiet; Pennsylvania $2·28@2·30.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, December 10, 1866.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds were weak and unsettled. New 5-20s sold at 107¼, and August 7·30s at 105⅝, a slight decline; 99¾ was bid for 10-40s, and 112¾ for 6s of 1881.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Catawissa preferred sold at 28¼@28½, an advance of ¼ on the closing price Saturday evening; Reading at 54¾@54 81-100, no change; Camden and Amboy at 130, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 54½, no change; and Northern Central at 48, no change. 34 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 60 for Norristown; 58 for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 67½ for Lehigh Valley; 28¾ for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; and 30¾ for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railway shares were unchanged. Hestonville sold at 14½; 19 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 74¼ for West Philadelphia; 30 for Green and Coates; 27 for Girard College; and 29 for Germantown.

In Bank shares there was more doing. Manufacturers' sold at 31½; Union at 63; and Farmers' and Mechanics' at 134½@135; 135 was bid for Third National; 150 for Philadelphia; 106 for Southwark; 56 for Girard; and 68¼ for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares were in fair demand. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 33¾, a decline of ¼, and West Branch Canal at 28½, no change. 24 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 55¾ for Lehigh Navigation; 85 for Morris Canal; 14 for Susquehanna Canal; 56¼ for Delaware Division; and 53 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 137¼; 11 A. M., 137; 12 M., 137⅜; 1 P. M., 137½.

—The Comptroller of the Currency has just forwarded to the National Bank of the Republic of this city, William A. Rhawn, Esq., President, four hundred thousand dollars in circulating notes. The bank, in their new building, Nos. 809 and 811 Chesnut street, is now fully prepared to conduct an extensive business.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money on call is in better supply, and is quoted at 6@7 per cent. In commercial bills no change. Best are quoted at 6½@7. National bank notes are in excessive supply, and at a discount as compared with legal tender of a few days' interest."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$5950 Leh 6s. 84.... 91½	6 sh Man Nat Bk.. 31½
$1000 5-20s.66cpb5wn107¼	10 sh Union Bk..... 63
$4000 U S 7'30s Aug..105½	100 sh W Br Cn..b10 28½
$100 do.........105½	100 sh Sch N pf..... 33¾
$1050 PaWarLncp c.103	300 sh do.....lots 33¾
$1000 Read mt 6s.2d 93	13 sh C & A..lots..130
100 sh Cata. pf...s30 28¼	6 sh Far & M Bk..135
100 sh do......... 28¼	23 sh do.........134½
200 sh do.....lots 28¼	20 sh Penna R...... 54½
100 sh Reading.....54·81	100 sh do......... 54½
100 sh do........c 54¾	50 sh N Central.... 48
20 sh do....... 55	100 sh Hest'v........ 14½

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 137¼@137⅜; Silver ¼s and ½s, 131; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16½; do., July, 1864, 15½; do., August, 1864, 15½; do., October, 1864, 14½; do., December, 1864, 13½; do., May, 1865, 11½; do., August, 1865, 10½; do., September, 1865, 9½; do. October, 1865, 9½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 112⅜@112¾; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 107½@107⅞; do., 1864, 106½@106¾; do., 1865, 106¾@107; do., new, 1865, 108⅞@109; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 99⅞@100⅛; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 105⅝@105⅞; do., 2d series, 105¼@105½; 3d series, 105¼@105½; Compounds, December, 1864, 13½@13⅞.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, December 10.—The dulness noticed in the Flour Market for some time past has been increased by a further decline in gold. The home consumers purchased very cautiously, and only to supply the immediate wants of the local trade. Sales of 400 bbls., including superfine at $8@8·50 ℔ bbl.; extras at $9@10·50; Northwestern extra family at $11@12·25; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $12@13·50; and fancy brands at $14·50@15·50, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $7·25@7·50 ℔ bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market continues to be characterized by extreme quietude, and the only sale reported was 400 bush. New Pennsylvania red at $2·65. White ranges from $3·20@3·30. Rye is dull, and in the absence of sales we quote at $1·20@1·40 ℔ bush. for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is scarce and higher. Sales of 2000 bush. old yellow at $1·17 and 6000 bush. new do. at $1. Oats are quiet, with sales at 57c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Whisky is quiet, with small sales of Ohio at $2·43. Pennsylvania is held at $2·36@2·37.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, December 10.—Beef Cattle were in fair demand this week, but prices were without any material change. 2400 head arrived, and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from 15½@16c. for extra; a few choice at 16½c.; fair to good at 13@14c.; and common at 10@12c. ℔ lb., as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

170	head Owen Smith, Western, 14@15.
50	" A. Christy & Bro., Western, 14@16
71	" P. McFillen, Chester county, 6½@8½, gross
185	" P. Hathaway, Western, 14@16.
80	" James S. Kirk, Chester county, 14@16.
50	" James McFillen, Western, 15@16½.
123	" Ulman & Co., Western, 14@16.
50	" E. McFillen, Western, 15@16½.
182	" Martin, Fuller & Co., Western, 15@16.
260	" Mooney & Smith, Western, 14@16½.
125	" T. Mooney & Brother, Western, 6½@9, gross.
50	" H. Chain, Pennsylvania, 7@8½, gross.
74	" L. Frank, Western, 14@15.
100	" Frank & Shomberg, Western, 12@15½.
103	" Hope & Co., Western, 7@8½, gross.
112	" B. Hood, Chester county, 12@16.

Cows were dull. 240 head sold at $40@65 for springers, and $60@80 ℔ head for Cow and Calf.

Sheep were unchanged. 6000 head sold at from 4½c. to 6½c. ℔ lb. gross, as to condition.

Hogs were dull and lower. 5000 head sold at $8@9, and a few choice at $9·25 the 100 lbs., nett.

THE CITY PULPIT

Sermons by the Rev. Phillips Brooks, Rev. George W. Smiley, Rev. John Chambers, Rev. V. D. Read, D.D., Rev. S. A. Mutchmore, and Rev. H. S. Hoffman.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIALLY REPORTED FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

SUFFERING TRANSFORMED INTO JOY.

A Sermon Delivered at the Church of the Advent, York Avenue, above Buttonwood Street, by the Rev. Phillips Brooks.

The announcement that the pulpit of the Church of the Advent would be filled on yesterday morning by the Rev. Phillips Brooks, of the Church of the Holy Trinity, caused the former place of worship to be filled to overflowing. The Rev. Mr. Brooks selected as his text the sixth verse of the 84th Psalm, reading as follows:—

"Who passing through the Valley of Baca make it a well; the rain also filleth the pools."

The beauty of this and of many other passages of Scripture, said the minister, springs from the beauty of the land whose history it illustrates. In the world's great heart there will always be a Holy Land of pilgrimage; the names of the particular spots in Palestine have become so intimately associated with certain ideas of our religion that they would still be representative of them, even if these places should be blotted from the map. This Psalm is the yearning towards God of an earnest and devoted heart, and was probably written at a time when David was not able to go up to Jerusalem with the rest of the pilgrims to worship. But this could not dampen his joy, as in the 10th verse he could exclaim, "A day in thy courts is better than a thousand. I had rather be a door-keeper in the house of my God, than to dwell in the tents of wickedness."

This valley of Baca is evidently synonymous with the valley of misery or suffering, and the lesson that it is intended to teach is that of turning sorrow into joy.

Two great theories of life have been proposed—the theory of compensation and the theory of transformation. The first is based on the idea that this world is full of evil and discomfort, which must be borne, if we would come to happiness by-and-by. It is a favorite doctrine of the present day, and has been forcibly delineated by Emerson in his essay on Compensation. An endless up and down is the law which this philosophy adopts. The present world is the great "down;" the next world the great "up," which is to make it all good. And, according to this theory, the deeper the present misery the more complete will be the future joy.

Although there are a few passages in Scripture which would seem to warrant such a theory, the general tone of the Bible and the general verdict of our experience alike condemn it. It would render the present life only a discipline for, and not a foretaste of, heaven. Souls of faith less intense than that of others, who cannot carry the doctrine of compensation into the next world, comfort themselves with the assurance that their present misery will not last forever. They have nothing to do on a rainy day but to sit still and be drenched, and then quietly await the sunshine, that their garments may be dried. But patience and resignation do not and cannot spring from such a theory. The man who accepts the comfortless comfort of compensation can only plod along his dusty way, hoping by-and-by to come upon a green oasis where he can quench his thirst.

The theory of transformation is directly the reverse of this. When David was athirst in the wilderness, he did not look forward into the future, but deeper into the present, for relief. And this is just what the world needs—a present labor, a present life, a present consolation. All things are, in reality, just what they are used for, their natures depending on the genius and desires of him who would transform them. A sculptor sees a block of marble, and it becomes to him a statue; a mason encounters it, and it is only a door step. In the same way men themselves are material for each other. Each one makes of his neighbor that for which he uses him, the result of this mutual influence of men on each other depending in all cases on their characters and motives. So men likewise use God, making of Him such different and opposite things that some raise themselves up to heaven, while others sink down into perdition. The sublimest picture in the history of the world is presented by this faculty of the soul, by which it is enabled to rise to the supremacy of all things, and decide their natures by the uses to which it would put them. It is but a repetition of the scene where God brought to Adam the beasts of the field, to see what he would make of them, and whatsoever Adam called every living creature that was the name thereof.

Now let man, armed with this power and having the disposition to exercise it, go down into the vale of Baca or misery, and he shall come out, not half dead from thirst, but echoing the words of David:—"Lift up your heads, oh! ye gates; and be ye lifted up, ye everlasting doors, and the King of Glory shall come in!" Our human instinct craves something like this. We long for a present existence, for a present life, for a present joy; and these we can receive only by drinking of the merciful waters of Baca. Suffering contains the elements of true happiness, because it produces a sense of our weakness, our helplessness, our dependence; and, rightly used, it places the soul in its happiest and truest life. Anything in the body, brain, or heart that brings our self-sufficiency out of us, sets us free from our abnormal state, and gives us the power to see the great light of a present God.

While this doctrine of transformation holds true with respect to involuntary suffering, it is even more applicable in the case of that responsible suffering which springs from voluntary and sensible sin. When a man realizes for the first time his guilt, that he is without a hope, that he stands naked in the sight of God, he walks through the valley of misery, and all around is dark. But even this valley can break forth, like the vale of Baca, into wells of richest joy. Where sin aboundeth, grace doth much more abound. We have but to heed the invitation "to every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters." Through suffering man is brought to a fuller realization of the character and love of God. In bodily or mental pain, he is enabled to live delightful days in the joy afforded by studying the ways of God. It is not a heaven to come that we so much need, as a heaven on earth, transformed from the difficulties, doubts, and toils of this present life. Christ hath turned these into a well of living waters; and whosoever drinketh of them shall not thirst any more.

THE PRODIGAL SON.

The First of a Series of Sermons on this Subject, Delivered Last Evening in the Cohocksink Presbyterian Church, Germantown, by Rev. S. A. Mutchmore.

The preacher read as the general text for the series of sermons, the parable of the Prodigal Son, from the fifteenth chapter of Luke, and then spoke substantially as follows:—

Orpheus, a mythic hero, is reported to have so harmoniously swept the strings of the lyre, that the very trees and rocks, together with the beasts of the forest, assembled around him, entranced by his melody. Having lost his wife, he descended into the lower world, armed only with his lyre; he entered Hades, and there, at the music of his golden shell, the wheel of Ixion stopped, Tantalus forgot his thirst, and the vulture ceased to prey on the vitals of Tityos. And what is this but the dim conceptions of His perfections who was the desire of the nations? It is the dim expression of the conception that had taken hold of a lost world, that their ideal deliverer should destroy death, and that the relief of humanity should in some way come in conjunction with the humanity to be saved. What is just stated as a myth is more than realized in the Wonderful Being who touched every sympathetic cord in the human breast, and even dumb nature too, for the sea and winds obeyed the music of His voice.

And as soon as misery felt His presence it was drawn to Him by an irresistable attraction, and He announces this very thing as His mission;—"And I, if I be lifted up, I will draw all men unto me." He looked upon a lost humanity as so many jewels, crushed and trodden under foot, fit to sparkle in the crown of the King Eternal, if they were only washed and polished. It was this reproach which He has carried up to the throne of His glory, and rejoices in the same "This man receiveth sinners."

This glorious conception breaks across our souls in the darkness of repentance, and in the night of death staying our souls and keeping them from foundering;—"*This man receiveth sinners and eateth with them*," and every time the gates of Heaven open, in goes one to ever be a guest at His everlasting feast. This parable is the copy of no particular individual; it is an ideal, but with features selected from many models. It is eclectic—or as, when the Grecian artist wished to represent beauty in its perfection, he would gather all the beauties of Greece, and selected from each some perfect feature; so that when the matchless thing was completed, every beautiful woman in Greece felt that she was represented, and yet no one could claim it exclusively as her own. So this parable is not the out-and-out picture of any one, but of the race. Every erring mortal recognizes himself in some of its features.

There has been much ado made by the commentators as to who is represented in the parable or drama. The fact is, the fall of man, and the actual apostacy of each individual. But we are told that the two sons represent the Jewish and heathen dispensations; others say angels and men; but it is hardly in keeping with the previous parable, which represents the angels rejoicing over one sinner that repenteth, suddenly growing jealous, complaining that for their fidelity they had never received a kid, with which to make merry with their friends. Many of the commentators are but spiritual vandals, rifling the Scriptures of their natural beauty and obvious significations—like some countrymen, who, when they build their houses, cut away all the native forest trees, grub up the vines, and plant in their places locusts, hollyhocks, and sunflowers.

In Scripture, as in nature, that which is truest to nature is best; and in this parable it seems most natural to the design of the Saviour, to divide all mankind into two classes, seeking happiness by two ways—the younger son, through unrighteousness, which degrades; the elder by self-righteousness, which enslaves. If you ask as to the merits of the two, I reply that one road leads to perdition, and the other also—you will be lost if you take either.

The Master seems to have ever had before Him the wants of our nature; for the mind craves both the dramatic and tragic. It is this want misdirected that crowds our theatres, ready to weep over fiction, when the most extreme misery may confront them with tearless eyes and unpitying hearts. Now the Scriptures meet this want in giving us truth in both tragic and dramatic dress.

This drama has its various scenes. The first is the son at home. There is both a Divine and human side to the parable. One shows his alienation and departure from his heavenly Father's house, and the other the earthly. Fidelity to one is the measure of faithfulness to the other. It sets forth his conduct both Godward and manward. Let us look at that earthly home, with its joys and affinities, and learn how great the power that can turn us away. "The Christian home" is almost the only vestige of lost Paradise,—God founded it in that transient but blissful home to be a memorial of Eden until it should be regained. Upon it He pronounced His own benediction; upon the institution in which it was founded, amid the songs, fragrance, and sunshine of that blissful abode.

Some of you young men have no homes, but memory has raised a monument more enduring than Parian marble. Orphans can appreciate what I have to say, for, alas! home never has its true dimensions but in the retrospective. Perhaps some of you have not forgotten the pang at the rupture of home ties. When duty carried you away, or death, with one stroke, clove them asunder, or the call of your country, it was like rending your heart in twain.

You summoned the power of your manhood to kiss your mother in good-by. You shivered with emotion when you grasped the palsied hands of your grey-haired father, as you saw the tears coursing down the grooves that time had carved upon his face and with faltering voice said, "Good-by, my dear boy; may the blessing of your father's God be upon you." It was like giving up the ghost. When your sister clung to you and wept over you, and from whom you had almost to escape by violence, as it were, tearing love's tendrils as you went; and when you had gone a pace and cast a lingering look homeward, it never looked so lovely, the vines never hung so gracefully, nor the flowers seemed so fragrant, nor the hillside over which your youth had gambolled, so richly clothed in living green, or the brook in which you had laved your infant feet, never glided so swiftly by.

And now is not that a fearful power that could bring a son to ask such a separation? Oh! there is an amount of merit in the soul that leaps the bounds of both Divine and human affection. Neither the wooings of love nor the caresses of affection can bind it; for it tramples both law and love. It is the awful fact of sin that makes the wayward heart so lawless.

"Father, give me the portion that falleth to me." I ought here to remark that the law of primogeniture with the Jews is somewhat different from the feudal system: if there were two sons the property was divided into three parts, two of which accrued to the elder. It was for this third part that this heartless son broke forth in demand, like a clap of thunder from a cloudless sky. It announced to his father that from his son's heart all affection had fled.

He asks his father to become the executor of his own will; he lays hold of death, and brings him to confront his father with all the attendant sorrows of his future dissolution. Nay, the father might readily infer that he had been wishing and hoping for his death in order to come into possession of his inheritance.

He asked his father to give him the benefits of death without dying, for where a testament is there must also be the death of the testator.

My impenitent brother, a man's liberty is the most gigantic power he ever possessed. It has filled perdition with hapless victims. God expostulates like a father; He circumvents by His love; He warns and entreats until all motives are exhausted, and then He hands a man over to his will, and will not shut the gates of Paradise against his departure, but will exclaim as you go, 'My spirit shall not always strive with man.' 'Give, give,' is ever the language of the apostate, the sinner's litany.

Let us not overlook another fact. The father did not try to prevent him, though his heart yearned for him. The father was not altogether taken by surprise: for love detects the shadow of turning; love is more watchful than justice; the All-seeing eye is located in the perfection of love. The father yields to what He cannot avert without doing violence to the liberty of his son, and sadly divides unto them his living, as unto the parent pair he divided them their living. And unto Adam He said:—"Thou hast eaten of the tree of which I commanded thee, saying, Thou shalt not eat of it. Cursed is the ground for thy sake; in sorrow shalt thou eat of it all the days of thy life."

My young friends, we have entered the vestibule of this parable, from which we hope to address you several evenings.

THE SALVATION OF YOUTH.

A Sermon Delivered at the First Independent Church, Broad and Sansom Streets, by the Rev. John Chambers.]

The subject of Mr. Chambers' discourse yesterday afternoon was the question, "How are the young men and lads to be secured against the evils of life?" The text was taken from the thirteenth chapter of first Corinthians, eleventh verse, reading as follows:—

"When I was a child I spake as a child I understood as a child, I thought as a child; but when I became a man I put away childish things."

I am fully aware that it is great cruelty and injustice for us to expect old heads on young shoulders, and look for a child, lad, or youth to be a matured man. At the same time, I am just as free to admit that it is excessively inconsistent and absurd to find men nothing but children of a larger growth, and as easily pleased by toys as the little one that plays around the hearthstone. I believe in childhood, youth, and boyhood, and I believe in manhood; I believe that no lad could rise to manhood, either on this continent or any other continent, in a high, grand, and noble sense of that word, until he is taught according to the teaching contained in the Bible. The importance of having our lads and our young men under the control and power of religious principles, religious truth, and religious life, is mostly more important than it is in any power to make manifest to you.

It is a well-known fact, from your own experience in looking over the history of the past, be it brief or extended, large or small, that you find in society matured manhood or womanhood, in nine hundred and ninety-nine cases of a thousand, resulting from the lessons those individuals received in the morning of life. The importance, therefore, of right training in children cannot be overlooked; and I have often been impressed with the phraseology of Solomon when he says: "Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it." Train just as you do the vine. You take a little scion of a grape, and you plant it carefully, you watch it; in time it begins to sprout; it expands, and you carefully keep guiding it along, and soon by this training every branch grows just as you shaped it. You take good care to lop off everything that does not assist it, but would kill or injure them, and destroy the fruit.

Solomon uses that phrase to show us that the mind of man, with the affections of the heart, are capable of the highest possible culture, and may be cultivated in such a way that their developments, the bud, the blossom, the luxuriant flowers, and the fruit, will be just such as we have reason to expect. The grand mistakes that have been made and for which the world weeps to-day, and will continue to weep, are those of neglecting the children, who, like the vines which are neglected, grow crooked, tangled, puny branches, and grow imperfect fruit. As with the vine so with the children. Begin with them early, and train well, and learn that it requires daily watching. There are constant influences on the right hand and on the left. Children in youth cannot go forward without meeting them; cannot go upward without being met by them. So take constant care and have constant anxiety for their moral growth; it is a noble, a beautiful employment.

When the horticulturist desires to raise a vine he takes a sprout, plants it in the right kind of soil, gives it the right direction and after it is once started right it gives him but very little trouble; but if not carefully set out it will cause much difficulty, get tangled, grow crooked, and it will bear knotty and imperfect fruit. As with the vine, so with the mind of our youth, and the cultivation of moral sentiments in the heart. If left without ministration it grows rank, and produces little or no good results. It is a sad fact that still, in this country, we make haste to be men with the faces of childhood notwithstanding. There is a constant desire for amusement, under the popular phrases of "fun" and "frolic." Hence, year after year, new inventions are brought to pass, more of a physical character than aids to the mental or moral nature.

Two things are being constantly improved upon in the civilized world. One is to devise implements of war and destruction, and the other is to devise ways and sources of amusement that will render men good for nothing. Men are ingenious in these devices, but not in the grander one which acts as a fulcrum whereupon can be placed a lever to elevate and lift up the mental and moral, intellectual and spiritual faculties of man to the highest possible greatness.

Yet, there have been devices to sweep the earth of men and fill the bottomless pit with ungodly souls, and these efforts are more of a physical nature than efforts to elevate youth, both mentally and morally.

A few years ago—a very few—there was a popular game throughout the country among our young men and lads, which has resulted as such always do. You saw them going from city to city, from town to town, to become competitors in sport; going where the intoxicating draught was always found, leaving home, leaving business. And now another species of game has become popular under the name of "base-ball." Parties come from New York, Boston, Baltimore, and go to other cities; hordes of young men leaving everything behind to engage in this exercise for the benefits of physical culture and the development of the man. They travel by night, by day, with the most dissipated and evil, drink intoxicating draughts, and engaging in that which is undermining their constitutions, blasting their morals and damning their souls.

I am not speaking in exaggeration, and every young man in this house, familiar with these things, will say the same. I am not one to object to young men having "fun," and to engage in noble athletic exercises—to engage in any of those honorable pursuits, games, or amusements to develope their manhood! But, after all, let me say in this exercise you are wearing out your very natures, you exhaust your physical powers are doing injury to your bodily condition, when you go out to take this 'amusing' exercise. What is the exercise you receive? It is simply mixing with those who use deadly liquor, speak obscene language, and do a thousand things that lead to destruction.

Every day we see this evil exercise continued. We could rejoice if we could see our youth engaged in those noble gymnastic exercises which developed the noble Roman or Greek. This must be done in moderation, free from the intoxicating cup; it must be done without wearing out your form or exhausting your nature; without leaving your homes and business for the purpose of competing with others, who come from distant cities; enjoy your games in the fresh air on pleasant afternoons, when not neglecting business. You must act like men, as well as seem like men. Childish things we are to set aside, become men, and enjoy only those amusements that shall tend to our physical, mental, and moral culture.

"I spoke as a child I thought and understood and reasoned as a child; but when I became a man I put away childish things." So said Paul, and it is just what our young men should do, and let them say or do nothing that shall be ignoble, and let them be set against everything that will lead them from their homes and from their business.

Parents have a great—an awful responsibility in the growth of their children and youth. If by your coldness or inattention you drive the boys from your homes, to the base ball grounds, soon—too soon—will you find them haunting the lager beer saloons, and in the drunkard's terrible path.

I am told that elegant bars are found within the billiard-rooms. There the young men go in, and when they are induced, seduced, traduced, and betrayed into ruin; and there they, by the effect of drink, make fools of themselves. Whereas they should have sought the association of the intellectual, the wise, and the good men of sober thought. Every young man that mixes in evil haunts loses fast his good name, his reputation, his honor, and, more than that, he contracts a habit that will lead him from his home but to shame his grey-haired father, or make his widowed mother bear her grief until heart-strings give way. He contracts a habit that will disgrace that beautiful sister of his, or which will break up a happy family circle.

Brethren, let us think and act in this matter of educating our youth, which is of so great moment to us. Oh! give your children early instruction in the right ways, if you would have them grow up to noble manhood. Attract them, extend the mind, body, and heart in everything that is manly and noble and godlike, to be beneficial to mankind, and make life worth living for.

The grand evil, however, which, to my sober judgment is the chief cause for their going astray, is a want of attraction in our homes. This may seem strange, but it is nevertheless true. Home is not made the most attractive spot on earth. The fathers are not always there; they are within club-houses and league-houses—these plague-spots that have come down upon our glorious land, as I believe before Almighty God. They know not the whereabouts of their boys, because they are not at home. The young men see but little of their fathers—know little or nothing about them. Fathers are unnatural when they keep their children at a disgraceful and absurd distance from them.

Brethren, if there is a bosom this side of Heaven upon which a young man should lay his head, it is upon a father's beating heart. Make the children rejoice and feel glad at the father's coming. Let the young feel to say, when they have broken some law or meditating some business, "I know where I can go and lay my head—on my father's bosom; I shall lean my head upon his warm, parental bosom, and be counselled by him." But, mark you the pernicious effect if, when he meets the father and speaks, he is met by a freezing countenance and sharp words. Oh my brethren, we must free our children from this curse—for curse it is—if we would have them grow aright. How many young men are ruined by the cold and indifferent appearance of a father!

Again, money is made the grand object of life. How unfortunate the popular doctrine of our land, that "Money makes the man—the want of it a fellow." How evil a sentiment; how dark and deadly is it! The vilest men that live are men, and the best men that breathe are not men, according to this absurd doctrine.

It is your duty to provide for yourself and family, so that you can educate your children, bring them up, and start them in life being watchful how they struggle on. Give them a fair and honest start, help them to begin, and then say:—"My boy, make your way carefully with your own arm, and you will reach the goal, if you are a man and put away childish things; but if you choose those amusements which will tend to lower your manhood, then you are sure on the high road to vice and sin, and the sooner you draw up a bill of sale the better, and save yourself from disgrace."

Young men must be careful in allowing themselves to be led astray; and as they grow up and develop their manhood rapidly, let them learn that money is not the agent by which they will attain to true perfection; nor is it elegant equipage, nor the broadcloth or perfumery shop; but it is the man; it is the rising up from childhood, putting aside all childish things—reasoning, thinking, and acting like a man in the various relations of life, and doing this continually. Young men are pampered, petted, and coaxed, simply because they have money; and this makes the impression upon their minds that it is more essential to possess wealth than anything else. Everything in which young men engage that is called amusement and enjoyment, innocent recreation, or healthful exercise, rushes them, after a brief period of perhaps twelve, twenty months, or two years, into a vortex of irresistible ruin.

Hundreds of young men leave the city, going away to the north, to the south, the east, the west; others coming from all directions, from the mountains and valleys, to spend money in playing this worldly game, to live in riot and carelessness and vice. What are the results? Colds, exposure, causing all manner of lingering diseases. Many a noble youth goes down to a premature grave just in this manner; whereas it would be much better would they consult some judicious and worthy physician who could inform them how much their muscular power is able to perform, what will be the effect of overstraining, and what will be the effect on the moral and physical nature. It is not the soberminded, the calm, the deliberate man that selects a resort in dens of wickedness, but always they will be found filled with those who have hardly a redeeming trait of character, who are steadily and swiftly going to destruction.

If we, the fathers and mothers, would remedy this great evil, this drawing away of our boys, we must adopt a course of conduct commensurate with the object before us. In the first place, home must be made the most attractive place for social enjoyment this side of heaven. The ball and billiard-room and theatres would not be filled with our youth, if home had equal attractions and enjoyments for them. Surely, "there is no place like home," where father is and mother dwells. God bless her! It is the spot for the lads and young men; the place where the evening is to be spent, surrounded by home attractions.

Young men must be encouraged to seek, and crave to become welcome to, refined female society. Encourage every one of them especially to seek for that, for it is a sheet anchor, let me truly say, to young men.

If you are worthy to be received into a refined and educated female association, it will not take you long to train yourself to be a companion for one angel. But if you seek other than that, it will be the only requisite you will need in order to have the companionship of devils.

Let me tell you also, young men, the Bible must be your rule of life. In the ninth verse of that beautiful 119th Psalm, you read the question, 'Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse his way?' Then the answer, 'By taking heed thereto according to Thy Word.' The person, then, that adopts this course of life is safe; and without, no man is safe, though he do what he will. The truth of this can be judged from past experience. Look over the records of crime, the history of prisons, the testimony of the gallows, and find, if you can, one single instance in which a young man was brought to these dreary homes, or that horrible end, because he followed the teachings of the Bible. No, not one if you search from the time Cain bent over the murdered carcass of his brother to the present day, as a man sets shackled in his cell, just convicted for a murder in the first degree—not one during all the time, if you search the records in all the courts. Hence, the Bible teaches every man to obey and comply with the law; teaches a young man to honor his father and his mother; and if you honor father and mother, there is no danger of dishonoring yourself.

Had I the power to uncover this city to-night at 12 o'clock, and we could look into the homes of Philadelphia, and if God would enable us to look into the hearts of the mother, what an awful terrible, and sorrowful sight we should witness! A father's heart cannot feel as a mother's does, which yearns and bleeds for her children. Oh, how often could we see the city this night, tears would fill our eyes! In some dark entry, close to the hall-door, would be seen a pale and trembling mother, silent and alone. She listens for the footsteps; every footfall startles her, for she thinks her boy is coming—her poor boy—and she groans, she weeps, and prays as she sits waiting, anxiously waiting; how her heart is wrung by o'er shadowing thoughts! There is no telling a father's disgrace, for father has retired; but you can disgrace a mother.

If there is one here who grieves a mother's heart in this way, I ask, "are you a man?" and pardon me when I reply, "No, no." Can you tread upon the cords of that heart which has ever been tuned for you?

But if you guide your conduct by the teachings of this blessed book, then mother will be happy, will be pleased, and when you go out at night mother will not tell you with a sad heart, as you leave the door, "Do not stay out late to-night, do not grieve me, be home soon." No, but she will say, with a mother's smile, 'I hope you will have a pleasant evening,' and when you return from your evening visit it will be in a much better feeling than when you left, and with a greater affection, greater reverence, and stronger love for that mother who has made home so attractive for you.

My dear brethren, I beseech you, in the name of the Master, make home in every way and by every device that the ingenuity and love of the parents can invent, as pleasant and lovely as possible; make it the place of all places outside the sanctuary or prayer-room the most delightful resort for the youth. Fathers and mothers, as ministering apostles, talk and pray with them, educate them direct their moral and intellectual growth, converse with them as to the best kind of athletic exercise, and converse on all matters pertaining to their welfare in a free manner, giving them confidence in making known their thoughts, and making them interested in themselves, and thus by God's divine help and His mercy and grace, much may be accomplished in bringing our youth to noble and intellectual manhood.

THE HALLOWED NAME OF GOD.

A Sermon Preached at the Presbyterian Church, Seventh street, below Arch, by the Rev. E. R. Beadle, D. D.

Yesterday morning Dr. Beadle selected for his text the words from Matthew vi, 9:—"Hallowed be Thy Name." He spoke, in substance, as follows:—

This is one of the melodies of heaven. It is prayer with us, but with the angels and redeemed spirits it is song and praise.

What is this "name?" It is anything descriptive of the character of God, standing for His glory and excellence, His power and wisdom. "Jehovah" is the name expressive of his infinite and mysterious essence. The Jews never uttered it. "Emmanuel" is the glorious name under which God manifested Himself in the flesh.

We hallow God's name when we worship Him in spirit and truth. No form of words, no gorgeous rites and ceremonies, can hallow His name without the adoration of the heart. The praying heart, whether with forms or without them can alone truly breathe this prayer.

We hallow God's name by cherishing a reverent, loving regard for his name. Profanity is one of the saddest evidences of man's fall. It is a profound testimonial to the real alienation of the human heart from God. It is the almost solitary sin without excuse. There are sins that fill with delight—that satisfy desire and that thrill and charm. But profanity gratifies no demands of the appetite, gives no charm, lends no thrill of pleasure. It is bold, unsolicited, untempered, gratuitous sin. The excuse that it adds to the vigor of speech or to the strength of assertion is a false one. On the contrary, it takes away from the power of language and throws a suspicion of insincerity or downright falsehood over the speech. No man who is guilty of profanity should use this prayer without first repenting of his sin. But if the irreverent profane use of God's name is a grievous sin, how much darker is it when His name is not only not hallowed, but is appealed to in asseveration of a falsehood?

We hallow God's name in an appropriate use of the ordinances of His house. In the earlier ages of the world God erected his tabernacle in the family, and the Patriarch was the Priest. Outside of those few spots, and within a very limited portion of the earth's surface, the great world rushed by in its sins and sorrows. As the ages rolled away, those places of God's abode with men multiplied and the Church was organized. It is now in the sanctuary that God especially reveals himself; and while in particular cases God may come near to the soul elsewhere, yet, in a large experience, we may safely assert that man learns more of God's true character, and receives more of His Spirit in the soul in the ordinances of His house than elsewhere. Hence we fly to the sanctuary in the hour of affliction and trial for consolation and support. When David had laid upon the earth for some days and nights, fasting and agonizing for the child's life, and saw by the whispering of the servants that he was dead, he arose and washed himself, and put on his apparel and went up to the sanctuary to worship. God has put special honor upon the sanctuary; there it is that His honor dwelleth.

This prayer tends to humble human pride. How men endeavor to perpetuate their names and sects by works of art, architecture, monuments, literature, etc., to save their names from oblivion. But God's name is above all and is to be hallowed. Man's pride is humbled not by degrading or depreciating himself, but by the superior glory of God's great name. Holiness only is to be hallowed.

THE LORD'S SUPPER.

A Sermon Delivered in the First Presbyterian Church, Camden, N. J., by the Rev. V. D. Reed, D. D.

Dr. Reed called attention last evening to the words of our Saviour as recorded in the sixth chapter of the Gospel by the Evangelist John and the fifty-third verse:—"Verily, verily, I say unto you, except ye eat the flesh of the Son of Man, and drink His blood, ye have no life in you."

The human mind in its present state is inclined to two extremes—skepticism and credulity. Both are the legitimate offspring of a heart at enmity with God, and opposed to the truth of His teachings. There are some who will receive no religious doctrine, whatever evidences may be given of its truth. To such persons everything must be brought within the range of the intellect before they are able to comprehend, though they believe a thousand things upon other subjects which they do not fully comprehend. To other minds mysteries have a peculiar charm. Simple truths that are perfectly intelligible and practicable are rejected, while they choose mysticism readily. Statements perfectly absurd and contradictory are adopted without evidence, solely from a love for the miraculous. There is no evidence that the words of the text referred to the Lord's Supper. Throughout the entire discourse Christ is speaking of Himself in the form of bread—bread of life—something necessary to the spiritual well being of His people. He said nothing about this doctrine except here, and nowhere else alluded to it. The doctrine that it applies to the Lord's Supper is contrary to reason.

The Romanist doctrine implies that the body of Christ is in this, and at the same time in every place, where the Eucharist is observed. Nothing can be more unreasonable. It is contrary to the dictates of common sense. When Jesus performed the miracle of satisfying the hunger of the thousands of men and women with the five loaves and fishes, the multitude did not believe in Him. No one but a teacher sent from God could perform such a miracle as this. "The Jews strove among themselves;" "how can this man give us his flesh to eat," etc. "Participation in the benefits of my sacrifice is indispensable to the securing of eternal life." For my flesh is meat, indeed," etc. You must receive Christ you must personally feed upon Him, you must have a personal influence to his sacrifice, you must become one with Him on this sacred object—faith.

"Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt have everlasting life." Believing in Christ, therefore, secures the same benefits to the soul that are represented as flowing from eating the flesh and drinking the blood of the Son of Man. Believe in Christ. Exercise that faith which is the result of the spirit's work. Christ dwells in the believer's heart by faith, and those divine sustenances continually imparted to his soul enable him to advance in the divine life. He comes on from one degree of spiritual attainment to another, until he arrives at the perfect stature in Christ. He may be a perfect child in Christian experience but from day to day feeds upon this bread and partakes of the benefits that flow from the salvation of the Lord Jesus Christ; he continues to advance in the love of God, and in the enjoyment of his pleasure, until he is prepared to go and drink from the well spring of everlasting life, and dwell forever in the presence of his glorified Saviour.

My hearers, what the Lord Jesus Christ desires you to do is, "By faith feed upon the Lord Jesus Christ." In this figurative sense you must eat His flesh and drink His blood. You must take Him as your only Saviour, or there is no life in you. You may receive the precious memorials of His death from priest, bishop, or even the Pope himself, and still be a cold, spiritual corpse without God, without Christ, without hope. What God has ordered for the spiritual welfare of His people cannot be neglected or slighted by them without sin. The ordinance of the Lord's Supper was Christ's dying command, "Do this in remembrance of me." And although it is possible for one to feed upon the life bread that came down from heaven yet no one who understands his duty and his privileges as a disciple of Christ will be willing to neglect this great command of the Son of God; and yet are there not some in the house of God who have for years heard this, and who have been at stated seasons repeatedly invited to come to the Lord's communion table, and make a true consecration of themselves to the service of the Most High, and receive all the benefits which God designs to be imparted through this ordinance to the souls of His people, and notwithstanding this they have neglected the sacred command?

Let me urge upon you an entire change in your views and conduct upon this subject. No command of the Son of God can be neglected with safety by any one who hopes to enjoy God's favor. Will you not, you who have heretofore neglected this duty, before the close of the year, signalize this as the most important year in your history, perhaps the last to some of you? Without doubt, it is the last year to some in this audience. Will you not signalize this as the most remarkable in your history by consecrating yourself to the service of the living God, and unite yourself with the Church of Christ here on the earth? When we come to realize that our privileges are to terminate forever, we are not disposed to slight those privileges, but mourn over them and the coldness and unbelief with which we have treated the commands of God.

THE DELUSION OF SIN.

A Sermon Delivered at the Second Congregational Church, Eleventh and Wood Streets, by the Rev. George W. Smiley.

Rev. Mr. Smiley yesterday morning selected as his text the fifty-third verse of the 119th Psalm, as follows:—

"Horror hath taken hold upon me, because of the wicked that forsake thy law."

Travellers tell us that in the desert of Sahara, when weary and exhausted, and almost ready to faint, there is seen in the distance, suddenly to rise from the horizon, a beautiful lake. Eager to quench their thirst and bathe in its waters, they start forward. It recedes and disappears. It has been only a deceitful delusion. So it is with sin. It is an enchantment. It presents something to the eye that seems real, and, as you start forward to embrace it, it is not there. It is gone. The bubble has burst before you grasp it. It is like the fruit that is said to grow on the banks of the Dead Sea—fair to the eye, yet filled only with dust and bitter ashes. So, there is a pertinency in the language of the Apostle, when he asks, "What fruit have ye?"

The reason why horror had taken hold of the Psalmist was because he had a clear conception of the majesty and holiness of the Divine Being, and of the immaculate purity of His law. The same blindness not only presents things delusively to the eye, but the understanding becomes darkened in regard to spiritual things, so that, in the language of this page, "They have eyes, but they see not; they have ears, but they hear not: they have understandings, but they perceive not; and naturally man perceiveth not the things of the spirit, neither can he know them, because they are spiritual." You will recollect in the history of Paul, that he received instruction in spiritual things, and as it were the scales fell off his eyes, and he comprehended what he did not comprehend before—the law of God in its beauty purity and majestic holiness.

When a soul is saved, it is brought out of darkness—as the Bible expresses it—out into a marvellous light. It has a spiritual discernment imparted into it, whereby that which was before flimsy and shadowy becomes real and substantial. One of the reasons why the Psalmist was troubled about his soul was because he looked at the consequences of transgression—the end of the results of transgression. He looked at the violation of the law and the penalty annexed to it. If there is a law, there is a penalty to that law. The very idea of law, naturally and necessarily supposes penalty. It is not a law unless there is a penalty. In regard to the penalty that is fixed to the violation of God's law, we are not able to conceive what its terrible consequences are.

What is death? It was something that was superinduced by transgression. Adam was created material as well as immaterial. Death reached both natures; the penalty was brought against both natures. When Eve submitted to the influence of the great tempter, she trampled down the law of God and the very moment she stretched forth her hand to take the fruit, that moment there was death to the soul. She became spiritually dead and alienated from the love of God, through the evil that was in her, and because of the blindness that was in her heart. We conceive that the feeling of the Psalmist, when he spoke in the words of the text was analogous to that which you would feel if you saw a poor blind man walking onward beyond your reach to a precipice.

There is a dark, terrible, almost fathomless gulf, into which he will precipitate himself. You shout, but he hears you not. He walks steadily forward, with his staff in his hand, until you see him standing at the very edge, and at last his foot is lifted up; he makes a step and disappears into the fathomless gulf. Something analogous to this is where the Psalmist saw a sinner standing with the lamp of God in his hand walk right into the gulf of eternal perdition. No wonder that he exclaimed, "Horror hath taken hold upon me because of the wicked that forsake Thy law."

Is there any declaration in this blessed book in regard to the infliction of punishment? You cannot turn to a single page in the Old or New Testament Scriptures that will not tell you there is punishment to be inflicted upon the sinner. "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be damned." Do you want anything plainer than that? It falls from the lips of Eternal Truth. 'Know ye not,' says the Apostle, "that the unrighteous shall not inherit the kingdom of God?" We need not detain you any longer on this question.

Any one here who looks into the page of history cannot doubt for a single moment, that God has threatened. The question now comes up, Will God fulfil these threatenings? I see no avenue of escape in this regard. If God does not fulfil His threatenings, I have no guarantee that He will fulfil His promises. In conclusion, he urged his hearers to pause not, to delay not, and to tarry not, but to take the high road that leads from Babylon to Jerusalem. Escape for your life, for the avenger of blood is just behind you.

NAPOLEON III, THE DRAGON OF THE APOCALYPSE.

A Discourse Delivered at the Moravian Chapel, Sixth Street and Girard Avenue, by the Rev. H. S. Hoffman.

In the daily papers of Saturday it was announced that the subject of "The Devil of Revelations xx; who and what he is," would be the subject of discussion on Sunday evening, at the hall southwest corner of Sixth street and Girard avenue. The Rev. H. S. Hoffman officiated on the occasion, and, without taking any particular text, dwelt at great length upon the subject announced.

He thought there was an imperative necessity for discussing the fulfilment of prophecy, and he did not engage in it merely for the sake of amusement. The people, generally, were not very much pleased when the plain and simple truth was preached to them. The type of Christianity which prevails at the present day rests upon mere traditions. The people, when asked for the foundation of their faith, go back and quote what was said by their forefathers, no matter how false it may have been. But this traditionary state of Christianity is now soon to pass away. The judgment is not an event to which we can look forward in the distance. Its folds envelope us even now. We are now standing before the judgment seat of Christ. The angel did not say, "The hour of his judgment will come some time hereafter," but "The hour of his judgment *is* come."

There have been two classes of minds looking into this matter, scanning the Apocalypse, and endeavoring to understand its meaning. One of these classes have taken the whole thing in a literal sense, while the others have regarded it as entirely spiritual. But the truth lies between the two extremes. It is neither literal nor spiritual alone, but the evidence of literal things made tangible through the spiritual.

In the 20th chapter of Revelations two powers are spoken of—the binding power and the power bound. The first of these is the angel seen coming "down from heaven, having the key of the bottomless pit and a great chain in his hand." The speaker said that in his discourse on last Sunday evening he had shown how this angel of the bottomless pit was the Mohammedan power, and how its empire had remained intact for the prophesied period of a year, a month, and a day of prophetic time, or, one day counting as a year, for 391 years. In the year 1453, gunpowder was first used in the siege of Constantinople, which was the commencement of the Mohammedan period; and 391 years added to this brings us down to 1844, the year in which the kingdom of Greece secured its own independence and disrupted the Mohammedan sway. The five months during which the angel of the bottomless pit, spoken of in the 13th chapter of Revelations as a star, or 'messenger,' permitted swarms of locusts, having the power of scorpions, to emerge from it, typify the exact period of 150 years during which the Crusades lasted. And as the Crusades were conducted under the sanction and control of the Church of Rome, that is, therefore, the bottomless pit of the Apocalypse.

The dragon, the power that was bound in the bottomless pit, is represented as being "that old serpent, which is the Devil." The word 'devil,' in prophecy, is the emblem for murderer or accuser of the brethren, as the term is elsewhere used. The speaker then at considerable length explained the meaning of fourteen different symbols which are used in Revelations in connection with this dragon, and showed how Napoleon III had already fulfilled his part as the dragon, in reference to all of them.

But the angel, after shutting up the dragon in the bottomless pit, "set a seal upon him, that he should deceive the nations no more, till the thousand years should be fulfilled." This seal, in prophecy, is typical of a binding contract, which, in this case, was consummated in the year 864, to which the Turkish sway in Mohammedanism dates back. To this add the 1000 years during which the dragon was to be kept confined in the bottomless pit, and we have 1864, the very year in which, by a covenant between Victor Emanuel and Napoleon III, the connection between the temporal and spiritual power of the Pope was severed. In the seventeenth chapter of Revelations, a beast having seven heads, with the name of blasphemy written on them, springs out of the bottomless pit. This beast with seven heads typifies the seven Carlovingian kings, and there are no other seven consecutive kings in history to which it can be applied. These seven kings sprang out of the bottomless pit, because they were anointed by the Pope; and they are represented as having blasphemy written on their heads, because a man had thus arrogated unto himself a prerogative of God. In Revelations 13th, this seven-headed monster is said to have received his power from a beast or dragon, which rose up after him. This typifies the connection between the seven Carlovingian kings and Napoleon III.

Napoleon is, then, the dragon or the devil. But he is not the devil of the theologians, with two horns only, but he has ten horns, which typify the ten powers confederated with him. These are the powers of Gog and Magog, who were loosed in 1864, after the chaining of a thousand years, and are now going "up on the breadth of the earth, and compassing the camp of the saints about, and the beloved city." The number of this confederated host is represented as the sand of the sea. This same expression is used only in the beginning of the thirteenth chapter of Revelations, and there the period of forty-two months, or three years and a half, occurs, which must be the duration of the time during which the dragon and his confederates are to be permitted to compass the camps of the saints and the beloved city. The close of this period, commencing as it did in 1864, is therefore near at hand, and the world is on the eve of great events. Napoleon, like Pharaoh, is raised up as the exponent of this devilish principle, that God may show his power in him. The principle of Napoleon's Government is that of a monarchy based upon the suffrages of the people. This theory is gradually spreading, and on it reconstructed Europe is being established. In this way is the dragon securing the co-operation of the nations of the four quarters of the earth, including Gog and Magog and gathering them together to battle.

The object of this alliance, "the camp of the saints and the beloved city," is the United States of America. Napoleon is even now troubling us mightily on our Southern borders with his Mexican expedition. Some may think it is about to come to an end; but they are deceived. Napoleon will not complete the evacuation in March next. And we need not wonder that Napoleon went back on his promise to remove a quota of them in November of this year, since he is the devil which heads this alliance of Gog and Magog. He belongs to that class of politicians who take no account of their words; and, since he has not fulfilled his first promise, we need not count on much of a fulfilment of the second. Like his prototypes, coming down through all the ages, he always has a lie on his lips. And he foresees before March next the occurrence of events which will enable him to retain his position in Mexico. His influence on this continent will never cease until the end of the Gentile power. But this must soon come to pass, as the forty-two months are nearly expired, and then will come the final catastrophe, when these confederated powers shall be overthrown, and the Devil, which has so long deceived them, consigned to terrible torments.

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UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA, December 3, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
UNION LEAGUE
OF PHILADELPHIA
WILL BE HELD AT THE
LEAGUE HOUSE,
ON MONDAY, December 10, at 8 O'Clock P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. BOKER,
1246 SECRETARY.

TO ARCHITECTS.—
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON, D. C.
Architects are invited to prepare plans and specifications and estimates of cost for new fire-proof buildings for the War Department, on the site now occupied by the War Department and adjacent vacant ground, in Washington, D. C.
The buildings required should have a superficial area as large as the site selected will admit of. Photographs of site, and all other information relating to the subject, will be furnished to Architects desiring to compete for the work, upon application, personally or by letter, to the undersigned.
A premium of $3000 for the first, of $2000 for the second, and of $1000 for the third most acceptable plans and specifications received, will be awarded, upon the approval of the Hon. Secretary of War, by the Board of Officers charged with the duty of selecting a site and preparing plans and specifications for the buildings of the War Department under act of Congress approved July 28 1866.
The plans and specifications must be sent to the office of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. J. Treadwell, Recorder of the Board, Ordnance Office, Winder's Building, Washington, D. C., on or before the 1st day of February, 1867.
The Board will reserve the right to reject any or all plans submitted, should none be deemed suitable for the purpose, as well as to retain any or all of such plans.
By order of the Board,
11 20 1m] T. J. TREADWELL,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A., Recorder.

OFFICIAL.
EXAMINATIONS FOR THE NAVY.
TO VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 20 1866.
All persons who have served as volunteer officers in the United States Navy for the term of two years, and who desire to be examined for admission to the regular Navy as provided in the act of Congress approved July 25, 1866, will at once make application addressed to Commodore S. P. Lee, Hartford, Connecticut, who will notify them when to appear. Those who do not make application prior to the 1st of January next, or who do not present themselves when notified will be considered as having waived their claim for examination. Candidates will take with them, when summoned, their official papers showing their naval record.
GIDEON WELLES,
11 23fmw1m Secretary of the Navy.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, October 16, 1866.
The Vice-President of the Bank, Alexander Whilden, Esq., having in May last, in view of a prolonged absence in Europe resigned his position, the Board of Directors to-day elected J. W. Torre, Esq., Vice-President, and H. P. Schetky, Esq., Cashier.
10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

A Great Musical Festival—The Tenth General Sængerfest.—Preparations have already been commenced for this monster festival, which is to be held in Philadelphia in July, 1867. It will continue from the 13th to the 18th. On the first day the guests, *i. e.*, the singers, arriving from New York, Baltimore, Boston, Washington, Richmond, and many other cities and towns, who have declared their intention to participate in this great Sængerfest (numbering up to this date over 2700), will have a public reception in Independence Square, and thence be escorted, by committees appointed for that purpose, to their respective quarters.

On Sunday there will be no concert, but the day will be devoted to private enjoyments, excursions to the suburbs, etc.

On Monday, the principal concert will take place either at the Academy of Music or the New Horticultural Hall. This concert will embrace three grand choruses, to be sung by 800 picked members of all participating societies, under the direction of Mr. L. Engelke, Fest Director, viz.:—1. The Harmony, by W. Tschirch; 2 Hail to Thee, Goddess of Song, by C. Krebs; 3 The Hallelujah Chorus, from Handel's "Messiah," all of them with orchestral accompaniment.

New York will be represented by two great organizations, who will each sing one chorus at this concert. The combined societies of Baltimore will likewise sing one chorus, and those of Philadelphia have chosen for their part in the concert, "Welcome, ye Singers," by A. Schaster. The rest of the programme will consist of instrumental pieces, by a grand orchestra of seventy-five performers, under the direction of Mr L. Engelke, the President of the Philadelphia Musical Association.

On Tuesday the Prize Concert will take place the different societies contending for the prizes singing in the order to be established by lot. Five judges at least, chosen among competent and disinterested musicians of Philadelphia, will be stationed in different parts of the house, and give their decision as to the abilities of the contending parties. The names of these judges will be published as soon as they are chosen by the delegation. As a matter of course. Philadelphia societies will not participate in the prize singing.

On Wednesday the grand picnic will come off. With regard to the place, no selection has as yet been made, but probably the choice will be between Engel & Wolf's Farm and the grounds opposite Schuylkill Falls Park. At an appointed hour there will be a full gathering of nearly 3500 voices on the platform erected on the grounds for the purpose, when, after a chorus by the combined singers, the distribution of the prizes, with corresponding ceremonies, will take place, forming the principal and grand feature of the picnic. Another grand chorus will conclude these ceremonies, and the parties will then scatter over the grounds and enjoy themselves, as only Germans understand how.

On Thursday, a farewell gathering will take place at the headquarters, and the strangers will part with their Philadelphia friends and hosts to meet again at the Eleventh General Sængerfest, to be held probably at Baltimore.

The delegation for this "Sængerfest" consists of active members of all Philadelphia Singing Societies participating in the festival, at the rate of one for every ten members, so that the five hundred singers of Philadelphia are represented by fifty delegates, who, since the last New York Sængerfest, have formed themselves into an organization, and held monthly—since this summer semi-monthly—meetings to prepare everything for the grand gathering in July next.

The following officers have been elected by the delegation:—President, H. Camp (Mænnerchor); Vice President, F. Braun (Liedertafeld, fr. Gem.); Secretary, C. Runkel (Young Mænnerchor); Corresponding Secretary, J. J. Herbert (Sængerbund); Financial Secretary, E. Reistle (Sængerbund); Treasurer, M Landenberger (Young Mænnerchor); Musical Director, L. Engelke.

The music, which is provided gratuitously to all the singers, is now being engraved, printed, and bound.

About a month before the festival, the Musical Director will make a tour to all the cities represented at the Sængerfest, to examine the societies collectively on the general choruses, and singly on their prize songs, with power to reject those who have not then come up to a certain standard of ability. The affair promises to be one of the most successful ever given in Philadelphia.

The Free Fight at Musical Fund Hall, Locust St., near Eighth.—Before Alderman Beitler, on Saturday, in the presence of as many people as the place would hold, a hearing was had at the Mayor's Court, of Alderman William McMullin, Thos. Doran, John Ahern, John Tobin and Robert Smith Lister, charged with complicity in the fight in front of Musical Fund Hall, on Thursday morning last. The evidence was this:

Policeman Glenn, of the Fifth district, sworn—On Thursday morning last, directly after four o'clock, he and policeman Steele were standing at the corner of Blackberry alley and Locust street conversing; while there a crowd came out of Musical Fund Hall; saw a wrangling next door to the building; just as we got across the street, Mr. Ovens said, "Here is the man who bit my nose; I want him arrested;" Steele caught hold of him; I attempted to assist and was driven back; the crowd hallooed, "Kill the s— of a b—;" Ahern, one of the defendants, grabbed hold of Steele; I went to his assistance, and was driven back; Alderman McMullin had a pistol in his hand by my side; I said, "Mully, don't you do that;" just as I said that Mr. Doran came up and gave me a blow; I looked around and saw Policeman Wood lying in the gutter.

Cross-examined.—I was not on my regular beat; was acting for Sergeant Jordan on the morning of the fight; I was armed, but considered, from the great number of men fighting, that it would be unsafe for me to use my revolver; I endeavored to arrest Ahern, who had assaulted policeman Steele; was not at the ball-room.

Policeman Wallace sworn.—On Thursday morning last, about four o'clock, I was called to Steele's assistance by his whistle; went around to Musical Fund Hall; Ovens said "There is the man who bit my nose," pointing to Tobin; Ahern made for Steele and caught hold of him; I had a pistol in my hand; two of the crowd dragged me on to the sidewalk; directly after this Steele said he was cut in the thigh; I then went over the street and found officer Wood lying in the gutter; saw McMullin, Ahern and Doran in the crowd during the fight.

Cross-examined.—Policeman Steele discharged one load from his revolver; I did not.

Policeman Berger sworn—On Thursday morning last, shortly after four o'clock, I was at the Hall; a party came out of the bar-room; William Ovens was standing near me; I was shoved out into the street; soon after this saw some men come out of the ball-room and walk up to Duponceau street; saw officers Steele and Glenn have hold of Tobin, trying to arrest him; directly after this Steele said he was cut; about this time saw McMullin coming across the street, with his head cut.

Policeman Wood sworn—On Thursday morning last went to the assistance of policeman Steele; found a crowd of men running him down; Mr. Lister and Mr. Ahern had hold of him; the latter said he was a United States government detective.

Cross-examined—Heard the report of one pistol; the crowd were fighting when I got there; they caught me just as I was drawing my club; Lister held on to the club; Ahern ran across the street, and came back again.

The testimony here closed. Lieutenant Connelly stated that both Steele's and Ovens' injuries prevented them from being present at the hearing.

Defendants were held in $1000 bail each for a further hearing.

A Fatal Affray.—Yesterday morning a party of men, who appear to have been carousing all night, got into an affray at the corner of Ninth and Vine streets. During the affair Henry Gideon received a blow. He fell, and when taken up was found to be dead. The row occurred in front of a drinking-house. The body was taken to a contiguous drug store, and the Coroner was sent for. His physician made a post-mortem examination, when it was shown that the cause of the man's death was the result of a severe shock to his nervous system. The blow that he received was a very slight one, from some man's hand. The vital organs were in a state of perfect health. The man was evidently good, though fifty-three years of age. for thirty years more of healthful life. The inquest will be held to-day. Five arrests were made during yesterday of parties charged with being concerned in the disturbance. Their names are John C. Donnelly, Joseph Croke, George Body, Joseph H. Donnolly and James Donohue. They were all committed yesterday, at the Sixth ward station-house, to await the verdict of a Coroner's jury.

Progress of the Metrical System.—The commission formed to promote the introduction of the metrical system into Austria has resumed its sittings at Vienna, under the presidency of Baron de Burg. The reporter, M. de Parmentier, concluded by recommending the complete adoption of the system which exists in France, without change, in order to thus join the great metrical family of Italy, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Holland, Russia, a portion of Switzerland, and the United States, and into which England would before long enter. He therefore proposed to adopt the metre, with its decimal multiples and subdivisions, and with it, consequently, the are, litre, and kilogramme.

THE TWINS.

In form and feature, face and limb
  I grew so like my brother
That folks got taking me for him,
  And each for one another.
It puzzled all, both kith and kin;
  It reached a dreadful pitch;
For one of us was born a twin,
  And not a soul knew which.

One day, to make the matter worse,
  Before our names were fixed,
As we were being washed by nurse,
  We got completely mixed.
And so you see by fate's decree,
  Or rather nurse's whim,
My brother John was christened "me,"
  And I was christened "him."

The fatal likeness ever dogged
  Our footsteps when at school,
For I was always getting flogged
  If John turned out a fool.
In fact, year after year the same
  Absurd mistake went on,
And when I died the neighbors came
  And buried brother "John."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—"Mugby Junction," Dickens' Christmas story for 1866, is published complete in the fiftieth number of *Every Saturday*. As Mr. Dickens' contribution to the story this year occupies a larger portion of the volume than usual, it is safe to predict that "Mugby Junction" will prove even more popular than any of its predecessors. The first four tales in the collection are from the pen of the inimitable "Boz." These episodes are written in the author's happiest vein. Many of the characters introduced to the reader will take their places in literature beside such immortal creations as "Mr. Pickwick," "Little Nell," "The Marchioness," and "Oliver Twist." The sketch entitled "Barbox Brothers" is one of those delicious lessons which Dickens teaches so admirably. No one can read it without strengthening his belief in human goodness. "Young Jackson," "Phœbe," and "Lamp," with his periodical "rounders," become our personal friends immediately. "Little Polly," the lost child, whose name is not Twits, is a conception as charming as anything in that marvellous series of novels which we are never weary of perusing. The whimsical description of the refreshment room, with the stale pastry, and poor Mr. Swift, will make "Mugby Junction" a favorite stopping-place this year for many a delighted reader. This story appears in *Every Saturday* seven days previous to its appearance in England.

—A preliminary meeting for promoting the contemplated memorial to Lord Byron has been held in Nottingham. The proposition most in favor was the erection of a bronze statue in Nottingham. Mr. Walker suggests Carlton street (Swine-green), the scene of the noble poet's first couplet:—

"In Nottingham town, near to Swine-green,
Lives as curst an old woman as ever was seen."

as the most appropriate place. The top of Market street was also mentioned as a proper place for the statue. The following resolutions were unanimously carried:—1. "That it is heartily desirable that an effort should be made for collecting a national subscription with a view of erecting a memorial to Lord Byron." 2. "That it is desirable to form a provincial committee, and that Mr. Down and Mr. Chapman be the Honorary Secretaries." It was then arranged to write to Lord Lytton, Lord Boughton, Sir John Bowring, Lord Brougham, Mr. Charles Dickens, and other noblemen and gentlemen, for support. When replies from the above have been received, a public meeting will be convened.

—A statement which has recently appeared in the papers, that Mr. Swinburne would reply to his critics in a preface to a new edition of the "Poems and Ballads," is incorrect. Under the title of "Notes on Poems and Reviews," the poet, at the instance of his present publisher, and by the wishes of private friends, has prepared a pamphlet, giving his interpretation of the poems objected to. Mr. Swinburne has withdrawn all his books from the Messrs. Moxon, and in future they will be published, along with his "Poems and Ballads," by Mr. Hotten, of Piccadilly, who will shortly issue Mr. Swinburne's new book, "Essays upon the Life and Character of William Blake, the Artist and Poet." A volume of criticism on the much-censured "Poems and Ballads," by Mr. W. M. Rossetti (brother of Miss Christina Rossetti, the poetess), will be issued by the same house in a few days.

—At a literary dinner in London, where Thackeray and Angus B. Reach were *vis-a-vis* at the table, Thackeray—who had never before met Mr. Reach—addressed him as Mr. Reach, pronouncing the name as the orthography would naturally indicate. "Re-ack, sir—Re-ack, if you please," said Mr. Reach, who is punctilious upon having his name pronounced in two syllables, as it is spelled Re-ak. Thackeray, of course, apologized, and corrected his pronunciation; but in the course of dessert, he took occasion to hand a plate of fine peaches across the table, saying in a tone which only he possessed, "Mr. Re-ak, will you have a pe-ak?" Whether Mr. Re-ak took a pe-ak or a pique, is not recorded.

—Under the title of "Twelve Champions of Revolution," a work has been published at Berlin, giving the biography of twelve men of the revolutionary epoch of the last twenty years in Germany, France, Russia, and Italy. Freiligrath, Karl Blind, Robert Blum, Dortu, Hecker, Ruge, Schloffel, represent Germany; Ledru Rollin and Louis Blanc, France; Bakunin, Russia; Mazzini and Cavour, Italy. The work is by M. Gustav Stuv, one of the democratic leaders of 1848, and Dr. Rasch.

—The fourth and last volume of the "General History of the Catholic Church," by the Abbe Darras, edited and annotated by Archbishop Spalding, of Baltimore, is published. The history closes with the Pontificate of Gregory XVI, in 1846; but a supplementary chapter, by Rev. Dr. White, gives an interesting sketch of the "Origin and Progress of the Catholic Church in the United States of America." This is the first American edition of a standard French work.

—Among the other good things which are promised for the forthcoming Paris Exhibition, is a collection of the finest specimens of French printing and bookbinding. M. Firmin Didot, the Duc d'Aumale, and several other distinguished collectors have promised to contribute, and copies of the first edition of Jacques de Thou, 1582, of the first edition of Montaigne's works, 1595, once the property of Queen Elizabeth, have already been offered.

—Lamartine, although the largest size charity boy in Europe, gives very jolly dinners. The beverages are excellent old Monceaux wine from the poet's estate, a little Bordeaux, a little champagne, and with the dessert a glass of admirable perfumed Cyprus wine, which he brought from the East in 1832.

—Mr. Robert Buchanan has brought action against Mr. Bentley, the proprietor of *Temple Bar*, for publishing his name as the author of a poem called "Hugo the Bastard." Mr. Buchanan does not deny he wrote it, but he did not wish to own it, because he thought it did not come up to his usual standard, in merit.

—A dozen young Pittsfield clerks had what they called a "hunt" on Thanksgiving day, in which the side killing the most game was to win a supper. One side brought in a red squirrel, and the other side a very domestic-looking rabbit. The rabbit side was declared the winner, and they had their supper.

—This conundrum is old, but is bad enough to be rather good:—"Why is a beggar with his toes out of his shoes like the King of Prussia? Because the King of Prussia issues manifestoes, and a poor beggar has manifest toes to his shoes."

—Among the wealthy oil men of Pennsylvania is old John Bennehoff, whose income, estimated from the present production of his oil farm, is not less than $500,000 per year. He still lives in his antiquated Dutch homestead, near the head of Bennehoff run.

—There is no truth in the story that the Massachusetts Historical Society has offered $3000 for a watch said to have belonged to Benjamin Franklin, now in the possession of a Mr. God, of Pa., nor do the Society know anything about the watch.

—A cousin of Lord Napier has recently purchased a farm in Tennessee for $25,000 in gold, and has sent to England for blooded stock.

—A Paris coachman has a gutta-percha tongue, with which he tastes, swallows, and smokes with apparent enjoyment.

—Material prosperity and a revival of religion have awakened the people of Kentucky to a sense of their need of a more thorough educational system.

—A steel corset saved the life of a lady in Louisville who was accidentally shot by her son.

—The Sandwich Island papers say that coolie labor is the worst and most expensive in the world.

—The head porter of Trinity College, England, died recently, leaving a property worth $100,000.

—A copper-colored lady of Texas, with ten children, has sued a colored man for breach of promise.

—Mr. E. L. Davenport begins an engagement of eight nights at the Broadway Theatre, New York, on Saturday evening.

—"The Menken" is among the illustrious people going to the Great Exposition.

—An Australian paper says kangaroo steak is very sweet and delicious.

—A combination is forming to purchase the Grand Trunk Railway stock.

—Arrangements have been made for a visit of Ristori to Richmond.

—Jamaica has imposed heavy duties on the distillation of rum.

—Bride's cake is a drug in the Washington market.

—A floating railway has been patented in France.

—Ladies were skating on Pittsburg bay a week ago.

—The United States is the owner of 1,465,468,800 acres.

—"Doctor, my head feels light; what shall I take?" "A little sense."

—Mrs. Jenny Van Zandt has opened the opera season at Warsaw in *Luna*.

—The annual income of Queen Victoria is $2,000,000, and her living expenses $500,000.

—The taxable property of New Orleans is now fully $200,000,000.

—Imperial concerts are given every Sunday in Paris.

—A woman's first duty—To take care of her baby.

—Another bearded woman is exhibiting in Paris.

—California clips over three million sheep.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISTORI.—ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DIRECTOR .... J. GRAU
DEBUT OF M'ME ADELAIDE RISTORI.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, December 10,
In Legouve's great Tragedy,
MEDEA.
M'me RISTORI as .... MEDEA
TUESDAY, Second Night—MARY STUART.
WEDNESDAY—ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
Admission to Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony $1·50; Reserved seats $2. Family Circle, 75c.; Gallery, 50c. Seats for Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday can be obtained from 9 o'clock A. M., at the Academy of Music and at Trumpler's, SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. Doors open at 7. Commences at 8.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above TWELFTH.
THIRD WEEK OF JOHN E. McDONOUGH.
LAST NIGHTS
Of Boucicault's New Pictorial Dramatic Sensation,
The Domestic Drama of Home Feelings
And Life's Every-day Toiling Struggles, the
Long Strike
OR, THE WORKMEN OF MANCHESTER.
THRONGING NIGHTLY THIS THEATRE.
Performance will conclude with
TWO BONNYCASTLES.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, December 12,
GRAND EXTRA MATINEE.
Last Matinee Performance of
HENRIETTE, THE FORSAKEN.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, December 15,
ARRAH-NA-POGUE MATINEE.
Doors open, evening 7 o'clock. Curtain rises at 7¾ o'clock PRICES AS USUAL.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half past 7 o'clock.
RETURN OF SAM!
FIRST WEEK OF THE GREAT COMEDIAN,
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,
who will appear as
SAM! "YOU KNOW!" "YOU KNOW!"
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
De Walden's greatly successful Comedy of
SAM!
Sam........................ Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU
Supported by the
FULL AND EFFICIENT DRAMATIC COMPANY.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF F. S. CHANFRAU.
Seats secured six days in advance. 12 10 2t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets Commence at 7½.
EIGHTH NIGHT OF THE POPULAR COMEDIAN,
MR. J. S. CLARKE.
CLARKE as DE BOOTS.
CLARKE as PAUL PATENT.
CLARKE as LORD SPARKLE.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, December 10,
Coyne's Glorious Comedy, in Three Acts of
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
Major Wellington De Boots........ Mr. J. S. CLARKE
To conclude with the laughable Comedietta of
LOVE IN LIVERY.
Paul Patent........................ Mr. J. S. CLARKE
Lord Sparkle........................ Mr. J. S. CLARKE
Tuesday—Mr. J. S. CLARKE as SIMPLE, WADDILOVE, and DIGGORY.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—
LAST WEEK OF THE BLACK CROOK.
LAST WEEK OF THE BLACK CROOK.
LAST WEEK OF THE BLACK CROOK.
LAST WEEK OF THE BLACK CROOK.
BLACK CROOK MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

NATIONAL HALL, MARKET STREET, above TWELFTH.—Second week of Father Kemp's OLD FOLKS. EMMA J. NICHOLS in New Songs Every Evening. MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock. Admission, 35 cents; Family Tickets, five for $1·50. Tickets for sale at Trumpler's, corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, and at the Continental Hotel. Doors open at 7 o'clock concert at 8. FRIDAY EVENING, December 14. BENEFIT OF EMMA J. NICHOLS. 12 10 6t*

CLASSICAL MATINEE.—
Mr. CHARLES H. JARVIS
will give the first of his Series for 1866 7, in the
FOYER OF THE ACADEMY,
ON
THURSDAY, December 13,
at 4 o'clock.
Tickets at the Music Stores 12 10 3t

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street between Race and Vine. 11 5 3m

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"THE FAMILY RESORT."
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY,
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT
AND EVERY NIGHT, in connection with our EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6 46

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FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions all day and evenings.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Terms for instruction, 6 months........ $8·00
Terms for self practice 3 months........ $5·00
For particulars send for a circular, or give us a call.
8 30 3m Professors HILDEBRAND & LEWIS

AMUSEMENTS.

TICKET OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT St.
Remember the Little Ones:
The Destitute and Orphan Children
OF OUR
COUNTRY'S DEFENDERS.
GRAND CHARITABLE FAIR
And Presentation Festival,
In Aid of the Home and School for the Maintenance and Education of the Destitute Children of our Soldiers and Sailors.

An Appeal to the American People.

We, the Officers and Managers of "The Home and School" for the Education and Maintenance of the Destitute Children of our Soldiers and Sailors, earnestly solicit the sympathy and co-operation in our Fair and Grand Presentation Festival of all who desire with us to see "the Home and School" enabled to receive and care for *all* needy ones, who seek its shelter and protection.
Mrs. General Ulysses S. Grant, President.
Mrs. Charles P. Daly, Acting President
Mrs. Major General J. C. Fremont, First Vice-President.
Mrs. Robert Forster, Second Vice-President.
Mrs. John S. Voorhies, Treasurer.
Mrs. David Hoyt, Secretary.
Mrs. William S. Hillyer, Corresponding Secretary.
Mrs. Hervey G. Law, Manager.
Mrs. J. J. Van Dasem, Manager.
The Fair will open on the 10th of December, and continue two weeks at the PUBLIC HALL, corner of BROADWAY and TWENTY THIRD Street, New York.
To be concluded by the
GRAND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL,
To be held at
COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW YORK,
On SATURDAY EVENING, December 22,
Under the Musical Direction of THEODORE THOMAS, Esq. On which occasion a Committee will be chosen by the audience to award
$100,000 IN PRESENTS,
in such lawful manner as they may determine. For the Festival there will be issued
200 000 TICKETS AT ONE DOLLAR EACH,
AND
200,000 Presents, being one to each Ticket-holder.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED.

1 Splendid Country Residence in Westchester county, near New York City	$12 000
1 *Present in United States Greenbacks*	10,000
1 Corner House and Lot, Jamaica, Avenue E, New York	4,000
1 House and Lot, adjoining above	3,500
1 House and Lot in Brooklyn, New York	3,000
1 Carriage Horses, and Harness (complete)	2,500
1 Grand Piano (Steinway's)	1,500
3 Lots in Harlem, City of New York, $1500 each	4,500
1 Set of Diamonds (Rings, Ear-Rings, and Pin)	1,000
1 Paid-up Policy of Life Insurance for	5,000
1 "Ellis' Patent Hot Water Apparatus," for Heating Dwellings	1,000
1 Oil Painting of General U. S. Grant	200
15 Gents' fine Gold Lever Watches @ $200	3,000
15 Ladies' fine Gold Lever Watches @ $125	1 875
1 Elegant 1st Premium "Empire" Sewing-Machine	150
20 Silver-plated Tea Setts, @ $75	1,500
100 Celebrated "Empire" Sewing Machines now on exhibition at their Warerooms, No. 616 Broadway	7,500
1000 Copies (2 vols. each), being a complete Illustrated History of the War	7,000
250 Gold Pens, Pencils, and Sleeve Buttons, @$6	1,500
500 Table and Tea Spoons and Napkin Rings, @$5	2,500
1000 Call bells and plated Fruit Knives @$3	3,000
The balance to consist of the following articles, viz:—Musical Instruments Parlor and Office Furniture Writing Cases, Ladies' Work Boxes Music Boxes Kid Gloves Photograph Albums Breast Pins and Finger Rings, Gents' Fob Chains, Ladies' Gold Watch Chains, Opera Glasses Black Walnut Picture Frames, Gentlemen's Fashionable Silk Hats, Ladies' Newest Style Dress Hats, American Emblem Cards for Parlor Amusement, Engravings and Card Photographs of Distinguished Personages, Ladies' and Gents' Riding Whips, Buffalo Robes, Ladies' Mink Furs, Gents' Fur Collars and Gloves, etc., etc., amounting to	24,225
Making in the aggregate 200 000 Presents, valued at	$100,000.

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10 " "	9 00	50 " "	44 50
20 " "	17 50	100 " "	85 00
30 " "	26 25		

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N. H. DAVIS, Agent for the Home and School,
Or to WM. T. WILSON.
11 30 3w No. 630 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

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5 29§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO

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Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

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FOUR PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

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CHRISTMAS!
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE, and FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 1§

MUSICAL BOXES
Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—
"Home, Sweet Home
"The Last Rose of Summer.
"Auld Lang Syne."
'Star Spangled Banner."
"My Old Kentucky Home," etc. etc.,
Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches etc,
11 11 mthf§rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SMITH & DREER,
S. E. Corner ARCH and TENTH Streets,
Have now on hand a Well selected Stock of
WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER, AND SILVER-PLATED WARE,
Suitable for the Christmas Holidays.
A call is respectfully solicited. [12 3 1mrp
THEODORE SMITH. FERDINAND J. DREER, JR

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of
Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 28
L. LADOMUS. T. POWELL. L. F. FIEGEL.

REMOVAL.
ISAAC DIXON,
WATCH MAKER, HAVING REMOVED TO
No. 120 S. ELEVENTH Street, below Chesnut,
Has opened a new and carefully selected stock of fine stones, Jewelry Silver and Plated Ware.
N. B.—Chronometer, Duplex, Patent Lever, and plain Watches carefully repaired and warranted. [10 31ec2m

SILVER-WARE
FOR
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. 15 26

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 1§ Solid Silver-Ware.

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
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DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
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BOWMAN & LEONARD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
IN
Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,
No 704 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.
We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST-CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices 26§

FINE OPERA GLASSES
IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
10 18tf No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

INDIA-RUBBER PAINT.

TO RAILROAD COMPANIES AND SHIPPERS.
INDIA-RUBBER PAINT.
It Costs no more than other Paints.
The Rubber Paint is a superior article for all exposed surfaces. The rubber is first dissolved and then ground into the paint thus permeating every part of it. It will resist even acids, and dampness and changes of atmosphere have but little effect upon it.
THE BEST BRIDGE PAINT
Ever made, and its use will be found a great economy for all exposed surfaces, such as depots, roofs, freight cars, etc., etc. Itis
THE BEST SHIP PAINT.
It will resist the action of salt water, and consequently stand much longer.
Paints of every color ground in pure Linseed Oil and India-Rubber.
ALSO, WHITE LEAD AND ZINC,
AMERICAN GUM PAINT COMPANY.
S. E. CORNER TWENTIETH AND FILBERT STS.
10 23 tuths2m

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
SHIRTS MADE OF NEW YORK MILLS MUSLIN only $4 usual price $5 50.
SHIRTS MADE OF WAMSUTTA MUSLIN only $3·75 usual price $5·50
BOYS SHIRTS on hand and made to order.
A liberal deduction to wholesale trade
WELSH, SHAKER, AND CANTON FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, all sizes and qualities.
Also, FANCY SCARFS. NECKTIES, GLOVES, HDKFS., SUSPENDERS, etc., in great variety, and at reasonable prices. [11 6 2m
T. L. JACOBS,
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H. F. BUTLER,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
No. 142 South EIGHTH St.
11 2

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,
5 27 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 1§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street

THE BEST FITTING SHIRT
IN AMERICA IS THE
SHOULDER-SEAM PATTERN SHIRT,
Manufactured by
E. EAYRE, No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia,
where you can find a large assortment of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
Clip this cut and give us a call.
9 17 No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
F. HOFFMAN, JR.,
(Late G. A. Hoffman, successor to W. W. Knight,)
FINE SHIRTS, AND WRAPPERS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
Silk, Lambs' Wool, and Merino
UNDER-CLOTHING.
10 5tuths No. 825 ARCH Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
In the matter of the petition for the sale of real estate by the German Lutheran Congregation—
The undersigned, appointed by the said Court to hear and report upon the claims of persons holding lots in the burying ground of the above congregation, situate on the east side of Eighth street between Race and Vine streets, in the city of Philadelphia hereby in accordance with the order of Court of November 27, 1866 gives notice to all parties holders of lots, or interested therein, to appear before him at his office, No. 433 Walnut street, in said city, on THURSDAY, the thirteenth day of December, A. D. 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., then and there to present their several claims.
This notice is given for the purpose of enabling persons having relations buried in said ground, or having rights of burial granted to them by said corporation to present their objections to the sale of the ground and removal of the dead.
11 28 12t THOMAS J. WORRELL, Examiner.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of LAWRENCE H KELLY deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of EDWARD KELLY and THOMAS H. GREEN, Executors of the last Will and Testament of LAWRENCE H. KELLY, deceased and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, December 24, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 142½ S. FOURTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
JOSHUA SPERING,
12 7 fmw 5t* Auditor.

ESTATE OF HENRY ROTH, DECEASED.—Letters of Administration upon the said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto will make payment, and those having claims, will present them to
JACOB KLEMM, Administrator,
No. 3714 BRIDGE Street;
Or his Attorney, ROBERT P. DECHERT,
11 11 m6t No. 209 S. FIFTH Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

EVANS & WATSON
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES
DESIGNED FOR
Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House Use
Established Over 25 Years.
Over 24,000 Safes in Use.
The only Safes with Inside Doors.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.
Guaranteed free from Dampness.
Sold at Prices Lower than other makers
WAREROOMS:
No. 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. [9 5 5p

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain. I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.
DR. C. L. MUNNS
5 21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

CUTLERY.

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
9 18§ Three doors above Walnut

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET Knives, Rodgers & Wade's and Butcher's Razors, Table Cutlery, Ladies' Scissors in Cases, Razors, Scissors and all kinds of Cutlery ground and polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut 10 20 [illegible]

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES,
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
2 wtm§ No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 18, 1863; May 23, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address
KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 639 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.
Pamphlet free 9 27 6m

Evening Telegraph

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Price Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1866.

The Pacific Railroad — The Various Branches, Companies, Etc.

WE are frequently asked for explanations in regard to the various companies concerned in the building of the Pacific Railroad and its branches. The similarity of the titles used by some of the companies, and their confusion in the accounts of recent excursions, which have been quite extensively noticed by the press, have served to perplex the public in regard to the whole matter.

"The Union Pacific Railroad Company" is a corporation created by act of Congress, approved July 1, 1862, and authorized to construct and maintain a railroad and telegraph from the western boundary of Iowa to the eastern boundary of California. General John A. Dix is President of the company, and Mr. Durant, of New York city, is the chief manager and builder of the road. The road which it is building is known as the Union Pacific Railroad. It commences at Omaha, Nebraska, on the Missouri river, runs westwardly up the valley of the Platte river, and is completed for a distance of three hundred miles from Omaha, or to the crossing of the north fork of the Platte. Its eastern connections are by railroads through Iowa and Illinois directly to Chicago.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company, *Eastern Division*, is a corporation originally created by the Legislature of Kansas Territory, under the name of the Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western Railroad Company. It was authorized by the Pacific Railroad act of Congress, approved July 1, 1862, to build a road from the mouth of the Kansas river westward, so as to unite with the Union Pacific Railroad from Omaha, at some point on the one-hundredth meridian of west longitude, between the south margin of the valley of the Republican river and the north margin of the valley of the Platte; and upon the same terms as to Government aid, etc., as the Union Pacific Railroad. By subsequent legislation, however, it is relieved from the necessity of uniting with the Union Pacific Railroad at the one-hundredth meridian, and is allowed to run directly west to Denver, and to connect with the Union Pacific Railroad within a distance of fifty miles west of Denver. The President of this Company is John D. Perry, Esq., of St. Louis. Its road is known as the Union Pacific Rail*way*, Eastern Division. It commences at the State line between Kansas and Missouri, near the mouth of the Kansas river, at Kansas City, runs westwardly up the valley of the Kansas, via Lawrence, Topeka, and Fort Riley, and is completed and in operation to Junction City, Kansas. Two hundred and fifty miles additional of the road are under contract to be pleted during the year 1867. It will follow the valley of the Smoky Hill river towards Denver. This road connects eastwardly with the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, running from Kansas City to St. Louis.

The history of this Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, if fully written, would rival the details of the most exciting romance. Work was commenced in 1863, under the auspices of John C. Fremont, then residing in New York city, and the late Samuel Hallett, who personally supervised the construction of the road. It was at the darkest era of the Rebellion, when Rebel guerillas ran riot over almost every foot of the Kansas and Missouri border. The workmen were mainly brought from Canada, and had to be protected by United States troops. It was almost impossible to obtain transportation for the iron and other materials necessary for the construction of the road. To add to these difficulties, Fremont and Hallett soon got at loggerheads, and costly and vexatious litigation followed. This was hardly through with before Hallett was killed by an assassin. The management of the enterprise then passed into the hands of St. Louis and Eastern capitalists interested in the Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Missouri roads, forming the great central line connecting with the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division. But even then, it required a struggle lasting almost two years before the adverse influences were finally overcome, and the Company was enabled to devote its undivided energies to the building of the road.

The total length of this road, when completed from Kansas City to Denver, will be 661 miles, and for 466 miles of the western portion the variation from an air line will be only 36 miles. The Platte river at Denver is 4093 feet higher than the Missouri river at Kansas City, and 4321 feet higher than the Mississippi river at St. Louis.

There are several branches to the Union Pacific Railroad, and to the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division—some already completed, some in process of construction, and some in contemplation. There is a branch to the latter, complete, and in operation from Leavenworth to Lawrence.

From Atchison, Kansas, a road is now building westwardly, and completed for forty miles, intended to connect eventually either with the Union Pacific, Eastern Division, on the south, or with the Union Pacific on the north. This is one of the connecting roads provided for in the Pacific Railroad Act, and receives Government aid for the first one hundred miles.

The Pacific Railroad act also authorizes the construction of a road in Nebraska, to be a continuation of the Burlington and Missouri Railroad of Iowa, whenever that shall be constructed, and to connect with the Union Pacific from Omaha; and also for a railroad from Sioux City, Iowa, in a southwest direction, to connect with the Union Pacific. The former of these is to receive Government aid in the shape of land, and the latter land and bonds. Neither of them, however, we believe, has been commenced.

A little study of the map of the United States will enable any one, from the foregoing description, to trace the routes of the Union Pacific Railroad, the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, and their branches. It will be seen that the two great roads follow the valleys of the Platte river and of the Kansas river respectively, from the Missouri river at Omaha and Kansas City, and that they are to unite somewhere in the immediate neighborhood of Denver. Thence through the Rocky Mountains, and on to the California and Nevada line, there will be but the one great trunk road. At the California and Nevada line, the Central Pacific Railroad of California will be met. This road is being built by a company chartered by the State of California, but one of the original companies authorized by the Pacific Railroad act, and aided by the Government in bonds and in land. In case the California Company shall reach the California and Nevada line before the Union Pacific Railroad Company shall have completed their road to the same point, the California Company is authorized to work on and build the road one hundred and fifty miles further in this direction. The whole line of road is bound to be built and ready for use, from the Missouri river to the navigable waters of the Sacramento river in California, by the 1st day of July, 1876, or it forfeits, with all its appurtenances, to the Government.

To guard against rivalries and hostile discriminations between the various companies owning these roads, it is expressly provided by law that they shall be operated as one great continuous line, and with no discrimination as to rates, times facilities of transportation, or anything else, against each other. From present indications, the whole grand enterprise will be completed and in full operation long before the time specified in the Pacific Railroad act.

"The Pangs of Despised Love — The Law's Delay."

WILL not our civilization or our laws ever afford adequate protection to too trusting maidens? Where is the courtesy which once attended the ceremony of betrothal—the honor which in old chivalric days led nobles to risk their lives for the fair name of their lady-love? Alas! we fear that the times when a gallant knight who would ride down any one who would cast a slur upon his affianced bride, who would transfix all opponents, and gracefully execute a *pirouette* on horseback, while laying his gauntlet at the lady's feet, are gone forever. Of late our courts of law have witnessed numerous cases of suits instituted for breach of promise, in which the plaintiff sought to plaster together the fragments of a broken heart by an application of greenbacks. The latest case is found in New York, where Miss Cornelia Wiggins, spinster, sued Mr. Russell, general small politician, for breach of promise.

The circumstances, as detailed by the counsel for the plaintiff, are peculiarly aggravating. Miss Wiggins, filled with the trusting confidence of girlhood, having, by means of her honest industry and years of virtuous economy, secured a little sum of money, determined to leave the busy turmoil of New York city and seek rest in some sequestered and cheap country place. Alone she moves to a delightful island near the metropolis, by some called Sing-Sing, and takes a room at the hotel. Here she meets, for the first time, the treacherous destroyer of her happiness. Mr. Russell, one of the prison inspectors, sees her, pretends to love her, offers his hand, is accepted, and preparations for the wedding are made. Miss Wiggins invests her little hoard in a bridal *trousseau*, and happily looks forward to the day when she shall possess the widower's love and his six small children, the eldest having attained the age of twelve.

But the Elysian dream is rudely broken; the spell is dissolved; the daily receipt of love-letters ceases; and the fearful news comes that the heartless Russell has led another—not a Wiggins—to the altar. But Nemesis must be satisfied, if Cupid is disheartened.

> "Childless! friendless! broken!—all forsake—all—all—but the indomitable heart of Cornelia Wiggins!"

She sues the faithless Lothario, and drags his letters into open court, and lays them before the world. Such is the tale of the lovely Wiggins, as depicted by her lawyer.

Now from her lover's fate let all venerable would-be Benedicts take warning. For the sake of common sense and the Anglo-Saxon tongue, cease to write letters in the third person. Richelieu demands of Baradas:—

> "What page, man, in the last court grammar made *you* a plural?"

So we would ask of Russell, and all his love-smitten contemporaries of the past-forty period, "What rule of syntax made you anything but 'I' or 'my?'" The New York *World* investigates the curious *penchant* of patriarchs for adopting the impersonal. It says:—

> "Why it is that middle-aged gentlemen, when they fall in love, and, being in that deplorable condition, write billets-doux, always adopt the historical style in those compositions, and speak of themselves and their emotions in the third person, like Cæsar in his 'Commentaries' and General Scott in his 'Autobiography?' The conqueror of Vercingetorix never affirms 'I did this or that,' but always informs us that 'Cæsar' marched here or there; the victor of Cerro Gordo and Chapultepec imperturbably relates how 'Scott' moved upon the one point or the other. And the impassioned swain of half a century, desiring to move the idol of his heart, first invents for himself some sweet and touching nickname, and then protests to her, 'If you would make your Doll happy you must feel precisely as he does!' This is one of those minor mysteries of which no adequate solution has ever been given."

Probably, if some able phrenologist were to investigate, he would find the same bump developed in the lover whose sun is setting, as in the mother whose son is just rising to the dignity of supporting himself. The same gushing emotion which made Russell "your dolly," makes the infant offspring "Mother's pitty, itty, baby bye," instead of "My pretty little baby." But we leave this analogy to other more skilful examiners than ourselves.

To return to Miss Wiggins. The reply of the lawyer of Mr. Russell proves that there is, indeed, two sides to every story, and makes us almost believe that the counsel for Miss Wiggins was biassed in his summing-up of the evidence. The defendant replied that Miss Wiggins was not a gushing girl, but a mature female of forty summers. That she came to Sing Sing to entrap a credulous man. That in Mr. Russell she found the sought-for victim. That Mr. Russell would have married her, had it not been that he found that, although she was still a miss, she was not as chaste as a vestal virgin. That, in fact, she had sworn to a continuous inconstancy of two years with another man, and that the other man got himself off by paying a few dollars. That she agreed to let Russell off for $200. That she got the money, and then, as the boys say, "went back on him.' That, in fact, this Queen of Purity resembled rather Semiramis or Mary Stuart than the chaste Diana. Upon making this discovery, Mr. Russell thought he had reason for breaking off the match; not, as he says, for his own sake, but for the six small children, the eldest twelve. The jury, although they did not agree with Miss Wiggins that her peace of mind was worth $100,000, still gave her a verdict of $200, as a "compensation." As she, on a previous occasion, received $600 as a similar "compensation" for her eternal ruin, the sum was not extravagant. We strongly opine, however, that the twelve men who sat in judgment imposed the fine rather from a revengeful rage at Mr. Russell for marrying again, after such an escape, than from any sympathy for the "poor young creature" who had boldly paraded her wrongs before the world, to secure a golden balm for her aggravated attack of pericarditis.

We would, from this instance, seek to point a moral and adorn a tale. Any woman who will sue a man for not marrying her, and seek to gain money as the band to bind together her broken heart, has no heart at all, and, consequently, is entitled to no gold to bind it. That portion of our law which provides for a pecuniary recompense is utterly useless. Either let us strike all such cases off the list—for there is really no good ground for a breach of promise suit—or else make it a criminal offense. In either case, all such suits would cease. No pure, true woman would parade her wrongs before the world; all others have no real wrong to parade. The female who needs some auriferous muscle to strengthen the aorta, is too far gone for legal jurisprudence to avail.

The Exiles.—General Harris, General Shelby, General Price, and all those Rebel soldiers who were living on lands given to them by Maximilian, have been compelled to abandon their farms and take shelter in Cordova. General Shelby is running a wagon train from Paso del Macha to the City of Mexico. The undertaking affords him a good living. General Hindman is in Cordova, practising law. Ex-Congressman (Judge) Oldham, of Texas, is engaged in writing a history of the war, together with taking photographs as a means of support.

Foreign Postage.—The high postage on letters between France and England provokes sharp discussion in London. The present limit for the single foreign letter is a quarter of an ounce in England.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 10, 1866.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY MORNING, January 8, 1867, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock.
1 10 mwf13t P. LAMB, Cashier.

PROFESSOR FRED. A. ROESE'S Course of Lectures at the HALL OF THE UNIVERSITY—TO-MORROW EVENING, at 8 o'clock—"The Court and Private Life of Charlemagne." Tickets to be obtained at the Music Store and at the door of the Hall. 1t*

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY of the HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY of Philadelphia will be held in the FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street, below Spruce, on Tuesday Evening, December 11, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. G. DANA BOARDMAN, Rev. J. HOWARD SUYDAM, D. D., and GEORGE H. STUART, Esq.
THOMAS T. MASON,
12 8 2t* Chairman Committee on Public Meetings.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—In the whole history of medical discoveries no remedy has performed so many or such remarkable cures of the numerous affections of the Throat, Lungs, and Chest as this long-tried and justly celebrated Balsam. So generally acknowledged is the superior excellence of this remedy, that but few of the many who have tested its virtues by experience fail to keep it at hand as a speedy and certain cure for sudden attacks of Cold—fully believing that its remedial powers are comprehensive enough to embrace every form of disease, from the slightest cold to the most dangerous symptoms of pulmonary complaint.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY.

From Rev FRANCIS LOBDELL, Pastor of the South Congregational Church, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

"I consider it a duty which I owe to suffering humanity to bear testimony to the virtues of Dr Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I have used it—when I have had occasion for any remedy for Coughs, Colds, or Sore Throat—for many years, and never in a single instance has it failed to relieve and cure me. I have frequently been very hoarse on Saturday, and looked forward to the delivery of two sermons on the following day with sad misgivings, but by a liberal use of the Balsam my hoarseness has invariably been removed, and I have preached without difficulty.

"I commend it to my brethren in the ministry, and to public speakers generally, as a certain remedy for the bronchial troubles to which we are peculiarly exposed."

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, No. 18 TREMONT Street, Boston, and for sale by Druggists generally.

For all the Protean forms of Disease originating in
SCROFULA,
there is nothing can equal the purifying effects of Iodine when administered in a pure state.
DR. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER
is a pure solution of Iodine dissolved in water, without a solvent, and is the best remedy for Scrofula and kindred diseases ever discovered. Circulars free.
J. P. DINSMORE,
No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
Sold by Druggists generally. 12 10 3 11 2t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SHEPPARD'S SHIPPERS' GUIDE,
Giving complete Shipping directions to Railroad River, and Inland towns throughout twenty-four Western and Southern States, viz:—
Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, North Carolina, South Carolina, and California.
It names every Express and Telegraph Station, Steamboat Lines, Petroleum Companies, and Hotels in the above States.
Also, a Business Register in the back of the book, containing the names of the principal merchants, manufacturers, etc., in the United States.
PEKKILTINE & BIGGINS, Publishers, No 50 N. FOURTH Street, are our agents for the sale of the work when published.
PHILIP A. BIGGINS, our General Agent, is now in the city soliciting advertisements, subscriptions, etc. All communications addressed to him at Box 1480, Post Office, will be promptly attended to.
J. S. SHEPPARD & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
No. 10 West FOURTH Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
No. 305 OLIVE Street, St Louis, Mo. 12 4 6t

GRACE CHURCH FAIR
AT
INSTITUTE HALL,
(WILMINGTON, DELAWARE), [12 8 7t
From December 10 to December 15, inclusive.

A FAIR WILL BE HELD IN THE Alexander Presbyterian Church, N. E. corner of GREEN and NINETEENTH Streets, commencing DECEMBER 17, and continuing until DECEMBER 25, in aid of the new church building. The active co-operation of the friends of the enterprise is solicited. Contributions of money and materials may be sent to the house of the Pastor, Rev. T. M. Cunningham, No 613 North Eighteenth street, or to Mrs. James Ross Snowden, No. 1534 Green street. 11 19 6t

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.
7 30 1y 4p JOY, COE & CO.

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Piano Fortes.
STEINWAY & SONS' direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "Patent Resonator" and *double* iron frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard) with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.
The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound-producing capacity is obtained and regulated to the nicest desirable point.
The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS,
11 24 tm4p* No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

PERFECT COPIES
OF ALL THE
GREENBACKS
AND
NATIONAL BANK NOTES
issued by the United States, taken from proof impressions on file in the Treasury Department by permission of Hon. H. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury.
They are neatly arranged on a card to be hung up in the bank, counting room, or office, where at a single glance persons, whether conversant with money or not, can detect any alterations in any of the circulating notes issued under the laws of the United States. No business man should be without them. For sale at
CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.
Price, $1. Sent by mail $1·10. 12 7 3t

UNITED STATES TREASURY, PHILADELPHIA.
NOTICE.—Holders of twenty or more Seven thirty Coupons, due December 15 1866, can present them at this office previous to the 15th inst. for count and examination. Checks will be issued for the same on the 15th inst. C. McKIBBIN,
12 8 3t Assistant Treasurer United States.

PREPARED OIL OF PALM AND MACE,
FOR PRESERVING, RESTORING, AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR,
And is the most delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced.
Ladies will find it not only a certain remedy to Restore, Darken, and Beautify the Hair, but also a desirable article for the Toilet, as it is highly perfumed with a rich and delicate perfume, independent of the fragrant odor of the Oils of Palm and Mace.
THE MARVEL OF PERU,
A new and beautiful perfume, which, in delicacy of scent and the tenacity with which it clings to the handkerchief and person, is unequalled.
The above articles for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers at $1 per bottle each. Sent by express to any address by proprietors
10 15 mwf3m4p T. W. WRIGHT & CO.,
No. 100 LIBERTY Street, New York.

FALL STYLE HATS.
THEO. H. M'CALLA,
Hat and Cap Emporium,
9 13mfp] No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
The Handel and Haydn Society will give their first concert of the season,
THURSDAY EVENING, December 13,
Mendelssohn's Grand Oratorio of
ELIJAH
will be performed. Solo parts by
Dr. C. A. GUILMETTE of Boston
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, of New York,
Miss CAROLINE McCAFFREY, and
Miss H. M. ALEXANDER of Philadelphia
The parts of the Youth and the Angels' Trio by three boys, selected from the choir and instructed by Professor Pierce, Organist of St. Mark's Church.
The Chorus will embrace over three hundred voices assisted by a Grand Orchestra of forty instruments, the whole under the direction of CARL SENTZ.
No subscriptions will be taken after MONDAY MORNING 10th instant. The Box sheet will then be open for the sale of single tickets.
Admission to all parts of the house, $1. Reserved Seats in Parquette, Parquette Circle, and Balcony, 50 cents extra.
No extra charge for reserved seats in the Family Circle.
Doors will open at 7½ o'clock. Commence at 8 precisely.
Subscribers can now get their tickets at Trumpler's Music Store.
The Oratorio of DAVID will be the Second Concert, JANUARY 31, 1867. 12 10 4t

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
AMERICAN PAINT BOXES, our own manufacture.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAINT BOXES, in a great variety.
DECALCOMANIA PICTURES, new and elegant assortment.
VASES, and numerous other objects for decorating.
WAX FLOWER MATERIALS.
FRAMED AND UNFRAMED PICTURES.
SCHOLZ & JANENTZKY,
No 112 South EIGHTH Street,
12 10 13t Philadelphia.

SOPRANO WANTED—FOR ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH.—A powerful voice and good reading essential. Address Mr. FRANK DARLEY, No. 1618 FILBERT Street, at once. 12 10 3t*

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 23 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
HAVE A GOOD AMOUNT OF
FINE SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
IRISH POPLINS,
FRENCH POPLINS,
FRENCH MERINOS,
CASHMERES AND DELAINES,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
WRAPPER CASHMERES,
From which to select a nice Christmas Present. [1t

NORTHERN CENTRAL BONDS.
Having Disposed of the Larger Portion of these
DESIRABLE SECURITIES,
WE WILL CONTINUE TO OFFER THEM ONLY
TILL DECEMBER 20,
(If not previously disposed of),
AT THE LOW PRICE OF
89.
After that date, should any remain unsold,
THE PRICE WILL BE ADVANCED.
DREXEL & CO.,
12 6 12t] No. 34 S. THIRD Street.

W.H. SHOW NINTH
GROVE. CASES. 4TH ST

HOLIDAY PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.
An Assortment of Elegant
WRAPPERS,
SCARFS,
TIES,
GLOVES,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
And Novelties in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, at
J. W. SCOTT & CO.'S,
12 10 12trp] No. 814 CHESNUT St.

PRESENTS.
If you have a deaf friend, a present of an ACOUSTIC INSTRUMENT to assist their hearing, would be most acceptable.
Also, a fine assortment of CUTLERY. Rodgers' and Wostenholm's Pocket Knives, pearl and stag handles, of beautiful finish, and Rodgers' and Wade & Butcher's Razors; finest finish Ladies' Scissors, in cases.
Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, etc. etc., at
P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 South TENTH Street, below Chesnut.
N. B.—Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery sharpened in the best manner. 12 10 6t

COOK & BROTHER,
IMPORTERS OF HOSIERY GOODS,
No. 53 North EIGHTH Street,
Have Received (by Steamer "Peruvian,")
Ladies' English Merino Vests, $1·40.
Ladies' English Merino Vests, $1·60.
Ladies' English Merino Vests, $2·00.
Ladies' English Merino Vests, $2·50.
Gents' English Merino Vests, $2·87.
Domestic Vests and Pants, greatly reduced.
Gents' Vests, reduced from $1·25 to 87 cents.
Gents' Vests, reduced from $1·87 to $1·50.
As all our FOREIGN GOODS are made for us in Europe, they will in all cases bear our
TRADE MARK. [10 3 wsm3m4p

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL $500,000, FULL PAID.
DIRECTORS.
Jos. T. Bailey, Wm. Ervien, Sam. A. Bispham.
Edw. B. Orne, Osgood Welsh, Fred. A. Hoyt,
Nathan Hilles, Ben. Rowland, Jr., Wm. H. Rhawn.
PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [10 31 m

HAVANA ORANGES.
AN EXTRA LOT OF 300 BARRELS
SWEET HAVANA ORANGES,
Per Steamer "Stars and Stripes,"
Second Wharf Above Arch Street.
Now discharging, and for sale by
PRICHARD & BRO.,
13 No. 3 ARCH Street.

KITCHEN & CO.
HAVE OPENED THEIR
NEW STORE,
SOUTHEAST CORNER
TENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
WITH A FULL STOCK OF
WATCHES. JEWELRY.
Silver, and Silver-Plated Ware.
FANCY GOODS, Etc.
Their Stock being entirely new, and selected with the utmost care, they feel confident of being able to suit the taste of those who wish articles in their line.
They solicit an inspection of their goods.
C. B. KITCHEN. J. H. OLIVER.
N. RULON, Salesman. 11 27 1mrp

BAILEY & CO.
819 *Chestnut Street*,
PHILADELPHIA,
JEWELERS,
IMPORTERS OF
English Plated Wares,
Fine Watches, Clocks,
London Pearl Setts,
English Cutlery,
Bronzes, Porcelain,
Coral Jewelry,
Precious Stones,
Gilt Goods, &c.
Always on hand a large assortment of
FINE JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE.
NEW DESIGNS FURNISHED AND GOODS MADE TO ORDER, AT SHORT NOTICE.
SILVER WARE FOR
BRIDAL PRESENTS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
14 fmwtJ1]

CLARK & BIDDLE,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
No. 712 CHESNUT STREET,
Have now ready for sale the most
COMPLETE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
Which they have ever offered, comprising every thing usually found in a
JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT,
AT THE
LOWEST CASH RATES.
10 5 fmw t12 25]

NEW OLIVE OIL.
JUST ARRIVED IN THE BRIG "DAN," FROM BORDEAUX,
150 CASES SALAD OIL,
Imported by us, of the Finest Quality, without regard to cost.
For sale at the lowest market price, by the case or bottle. [9 14 mwf 4p§
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT.

FINE COFFEES.
OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA,
FINE MOCHA,
EAST INDIA, and
JAMAICA.
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

SHOTWELL SWEET CIDER.
Our usual supply of this celebrated CIDER made from Harrison Apples, just received.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
11 7rp§] Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

HORSE COVERS,
BUFFALO ROBES, LAP RUGS, ANGOLA MATS,
BELOW MARKET RATES.
KNEASS & CO.,
No. 631 MARKET Street.
Life-size Horse in door. Come and see. [12 6 thmtf

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAME ADELAIDE RISTORI—HER DEBUT THIS EVENING AS "MEDEA."—The greatest living tragedienne will make her first appearance in this city at the Academy of Music to-night, and we are happy to announce that the audience will be large, *elite*, and *distingue*. The cast of *Medea* is as follows:—

Medea	Madame Adelaide Ristori
Creon, King of Corinth	Signor Giulio Butti
Creusa, his daughter	Mad. Suiga Glech
Orpheus	Sig. Cesare Ristori
Jason	Signor Giacomo Glech
Creusa's Nurse	Signora Virginia Cassati
A Young Lady	Signorita Giulia Bovini
Lycaon, Melanthus,	Children of Jason and Medea, Par les fils et fille de Signor Glech.

Here is the argument of the play (*Medea*) this evening:—

"The mythology of the Greeks has furnished the incidents of this play. The Argonautic Expedition, commanded by Jason, the object of which was to obtain the golden fleece in Colchis, having arrived at that country, sought to obtain the coveted prize. Medea assisted Jason in his heroic adventures, and he finally obtained her heart. With the utmost ingratitude, after two children had been born to them, Jason abandoned the family. The first acts represents Medea, wandering with her children, in search of Jason. She arrives at the Court of Creon, in Corinth where his daughter Creusa is on the eve of her marriage. The interview of Medea with Creusa discloses that Jason is to be the husband of the fair Corinthian; and Medea, incited by the Fates, pours forth the most violent wrath at the discovery. In the second act there is an interview between Jason and Medea, in which he proposes to take one of the children, and permit Medea to have the custody of the other. This arouses all the maternal tenderness of the abused Medea, and she determines to take vengeance on the ungrateful hero who has abandoned her, after having derived much of his renown from the magic arts of the unhappy princess, who was once the favorite daughter of Aetes, king of Colchis. The third act displays the character of Medea under the influence of the Furies, the vengeance upon Jason being taken by the sacrifice of the two children at the hands of their mother. The varied history of Jason and Medea, as recorded in Greek mythology, has furnished many of the incidents in this drama but the treatment of it by M. Legouve is original in many respects, without being more ponderous by classical elaboration."

The public are respectfully requested to be prompt in taking their seats, as the play commences at eight o'clock precisely, and it is most desirable that no disturbance should occur during the performance.

THE ORATORIO OF ELIJAH.—Mendelssohn's grand oratorio of *Elijah* will be produced at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening, December 13th, in truly magnificent style, by the popular and energetic Handel and Haydn Society. It will constitute the first concert of the season, and will be an important musical event. The best talent that could be secured in the country has been engaged for the solo parts, consisting of Dr. C. A. Guilmette, of Boston; George Simpson, of New York; Miss H. M. Alexander and Miss Caroline McCaffrey, of Philadelphia. Three boys will sustain the parts of the youth and the angel's chorus, who are being instructed by Professor Pierce, the accomplished organist of St Mark's Church. The choruses will be most effectively rendered by the members of the Handel and Haydn Society, consisting of over three hundred voices. Carl Sentz, the popular leader of the Handel and Haydn, directs the entire affair.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE—To-night Mr. John E McDonough begins the third week of the *Long Strike*, which has been so very popular. On Wednesday there will be a matinee at the Chesnut, when the drama of *Henriette* will be performed. Mr. and Mrs Barney Williams will soon appear at the Chesnut.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—At the American Theatre, the great spectacular drama of the *Black Crook* continues to be the reigning attraction, and to elicit increased commendation by the extraordinary beauty of the grand display scenes, presenting, as they do, the embodiment of poetically pleasing ideas in novel and striking shapes. As the present week is announced to be the last of its performance at the American, all who desire to see it should do so at once.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE—Mr J. S. Clarke last week filled the Walnut to overflowing with people, who are amused at his comicalities. He continues his popular engagement this week appearing to-night as "Major Wellington de Boots," "Paul Patent," and "Lord Sparke." To morrow night he appears as "Dimple," "Waddilove," and "Diggory," and Wednesday night as "Bob Acres" and "Toodles." Messrs Walcot and Fawcett will ably support him on each evening.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Chanfrau will receive his friends as "Sam" to-night, and this inimitable character of his will, no doubt, fill the Arch. He repeats it to morrow. He has in rehearsal the comedy of the *American Cousin at Home*. Mr. Chanfrau will appear but two weeks at the Arch.

THE OLD FOLKS remain another week at National Hall, which will be gratifying news to the legion of admirers they have in this city.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY present, at the Eleventh Street Opera House, an entirely new programme this week, and are ready to make any one laugh who ventures within their reach.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.—At the present time, in regard to the business of this Court, the cry is "still they come." Prisoners and prison cases still roll in plentifully. This morning there were fourteen tasteful selections in the dock, all whom looked like "raw recruits for the navy."

LUCRATIVE PHILANTHROPY.

James Brown was convicted of a charge of the larceny of a watch and chain, and a pocket-book valued at $22, the property of Thomas Boyd. Boyd got drunk one day, and Brown kindly offered to see him safe home. The offer was gratefully accepted. Brown stayed with his charge awhile, rummaged his vest and pants' pockets, and went for a cab. He took the stolen articles with him, and never returned with the cab.

ANOTHER ONE.

Isaac Burris, colored, was convicted of a charge of the larceny of blankets and buffalo robes, valued at $40, the property of his employer, Daniel McCullough.

A GAY STEAMBOAT MAN.

John Wilkinson was convicted of a charge of the larceny of clothing and money valued at $60, the property of Henry Crawford. While the steamer *Pilot Boy* was lying at Arch street wharf Wilkinson went aboard, stole the goods, and made for Bristol, where he was caught and deprived of his plunder.

MISTAKEN IN THE HOUSE.

Ransom Jones was convicted of a charge of burglary, in entering the house of Susan Kelley in the night-time with intent to commit a felony. One morning about 2 o'clock he was seen coming out of the house of said Susan Kelley with a shawl around his body which belonged to the said Susan, a candle in his right hand, and a piece of pork in his left. These circumstances were entirely too strong.

PLEA OF GUILTY.

Elizabeth Augustus pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of clothing, amounting to $22, the property of Julia Sullivan. The prisoner was a servant in Miss Sullivan's house. One day, while the lady was out, this girl stole these clothes, put some of them on, and went out for a walk for the good of her health, which was abruptly cut short by a young man who knew the girl and knew the dress.

NOT A BURGLAR.

Andrew Flumer was acquitted of a charge of burglary, in entering the house of James S. Sargeant, No. 2829 Amber street. About 3½ o'clock A. M., November 28, two men entered Mr. Sargeant's bedroom, with their faces stained, presented a pistol, telling him to make no noise, stole a watch and pair of pants, and got away. That morning one of them, a man named Flick, was arrested while washing the stains from his face. The latter was convicted last week. But there was no evidence against this defendant. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Sargeant recognized him as one of the burglars, and, moreover, the defense proved an alibi.

Salmon Abundant.—The salmon fishing season, which has just closed in England, was the best experienced for many years. The rivers are now swarming with breeding fish, and with careful watching a still greater improvement in the fishing is expected for next year.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

Foreign and Domestic Fabrics Made to Order, Reasonable, Serviceable and Fashionable

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

ELECTION OF CONTROLLERS.—As the election of Controllers of the Public Schools of the city will soon take place, it would be well that the law regulating it should be placed before the people. We publish the act entire. It is entitled "A further supplement to an act to incorporate the city of Philadelphia relative to election of Controllers of Public Schools," and is as follows:—

SEC 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the true meaning and the intent of the second section of the act approved March twenty-second, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, entitled "A further supplement to incorporate the city of Philadelphia," is that the directors to meet on the third Tuesday in December in each year should comprise only those who would *be directors for the ensuing year, and no others.*

SEC. 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the foregoing be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

A LARGE HAUL.—Lieutenant Goldey, on complaint of several of the citizens residing near Water and Dock streets, made a descent upon a disorderly house in Water street, above Dock, kept by a man named John Jones. The surround was made in good style, and about half-past eleven o'clock, when the noise and disorder was at its height, the inmates of the house were suddenly disturbed by the appearance in their midst of a number of the guardians of the peace. Resistance was useless; they were marched off, as meek as lambs to the slaughter, to the Station House. Besides the keeper of the place, there were some thirteen men and women arrested. They all had a hearing before Alderman Butler yesterday morning, and Jones was held in $1000 bail to answer for keeping a disorderly house. The other worthies were each held in $300 bail to keep the peace and answer the charge of disorderly conduct.

A NICE OPERATION FOILED.—Quite a neat little speculation was spoiled by the unfortunate circumstance of the actors being observed at their little game. James Shea, John Lubhart, and William Whelan went into an enclosure at South street wharf, and watching their chance when they were unobserved, as they thought, untied a calf (a real one) that was fastened to a stall, in a shed, and threw it overboard. They then got a boat and recovered it, intending to claim it as property found adrift. They were discovered, however, and tried to creep out of their dilemma by pretending to have found it, and were going to advertise for an owner. But it would not work, however, and they were arrested for larceny. After a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, during which the testimony elicited was rather severe on the defendants, the latter were committed on the charge.

A LIGHT-FINGERED GENT FOILED.—John Hesler, whilst perambulating South street, near Eleventh, was very much pleased with the appearance of some cloth that was hanging in front of a dry goods store in that locality. Visions of a Christmas suit were before his mind's eye, and under the influence of a temporary insanity, or absence of mind, took hold of the cloth and endeavored to remove it. But the cloth was good and strong, and made a noise in ripping as he tried to force it from the hook, that alarmed the storekeeper. The latter rushed out and caught Hesler in *flagrante delictu*, and handed him over to an officer. He had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, and was committed on the charge of larceny.

AN IRREPRESSIBLE.—Robert Middleton, Matthew Burk, and another vagrant were arrested the other day and locked up in a cell at the Station House for the night. Before the night was over, Middleton got into a quarrel with Burk, who was in a grossly intoxicated condition, and knocked him down, and then kicked him about the face and body in a most brutal manner. When the cell door was opened in the morning Burk presented a most woful aspect. His face was covered with blood, and his hair matted with the same. Middleton, who had been arrested for disorderly conduct, was held in $500 bail to answer a charge of assault and battery, by Alderman Shoemaker.

RATHER SUSPICIOUS.—George Brown was arrested at Third and Chesnut streets about noon last Saturday. When arrested he had been indulging rather freely in tincture of old rye, and was rather noisy and obstreperous. On being searched at the Station House a quantity of office keys were found upon his person. As he could not give a clear account of the manner in which they had come into his possession, Alderman Beitler, before whom the examination was held, committed him in default of $1000 bail on a charge of larceny. It is suspected that the keys were stolen with a view to future operations.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—John Ryan, a man aged over sixty years, was arrested on the double charge of malicious mischief and stealing rope. It appears that Ryan deliberately cut the lines and fasts of a canal-boat that was lying at the wharf above Manayunk, thus leaving the vessel to drift down with the tide. However, the mischief was discovered before anything serious happened. Ryan was arrested at Port Carbon, Schuylkill county, yesterday morning, on a warrant issued by Alderman Gibson, before whom he had a hearing yesterday afternoon. He was held in $500 bail to answer.

VICTIM OF MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.—A man who was induced to go out with a hastily made acquaintance on a bender, on Saturday night, came to grief. After going around town and seeing the elephant and the other animals, the friend (?), who gave the name of William K. Wardell, took him to a hotel in Pine alley, to spend the balance of the night. An hour had passed on, when the man awoke to find his money had disappeared, and his friend also. He, however, gave information that led to Wardell's arrest yesterday morning. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, and was committed on the charge.

POCKET PICKED.—A man who, at the time, was under the influence of liquor, committed himself to the care of a faithless friend, named John Manderfield. The latter took advantage of his convoy's condition to relieve him of his pocket-book, containing $64. This little affair happened in the neighborhood of Sixth and Shippen streets, yesterday afternoon. As soon as the victimized man discovered his loss he informed on Manderfield, and had him arrested on a charge of larceny. He had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, who held him in default of bail to answer.

AN OPERATION IN SKINS.—Martin Noe, three weeks ago, stole from a morocco dealer and manufacturer in Randolph street, above Jefferson, about nine dozen goat-skins, partially dressed and finished. He took part of them to a place in Third street, below Brown, and left them to be sold there. A warrant was issued for his arrest, and the officer came across him yesterday afternoon. He had a hearing before Alderman Shoemaker, and was held to answer the charge of larceny.

NEARLY DROWNED.—About half-past 10 o'clock last evening, a man named George Bergen fell overboard into the canal lock, near Manayunk, and but for the assistance of a police officer would have been drowned.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

os 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

FALL AND WINTER OVERCOATS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

FIRE.—About half-past 9 o'clock yesterday morning, a stable in Twenty-fourth street, near Pine, was discovered to be on fire. The policeman on that beat ran in, and put it out with a few buckets of water before the flames had gained much headway. This is the second time within the past four months that this stable has been on fire.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH.—We call attention to an advertisement for a soprano, in another column. The choir of this church has a high reputation, and the present organization of quartette and chorus requires a leading voice of the finest qualifications.

CHILD SMOTHERED.—The Coroner was summoned to hold an inquest on the body of a child named Thomas Quain, only four years old, who had been smothered in bed at his home, at the northwest corner of Twelfth and Callowhill streets.

REPLENISH YOUR WARDROBES—

Prices of Clothing can be no lower. We are daily receiving fresh goods purchased at much less than cost and have reduced all goods on hand to proportionate prices. We have *by far* the largest and best stock of

MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS' CLOTHING

in this city, which we are selling in large amounts daily

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

THE CHARGES OF ELECTRICITY necessary to work the Atlantic Cables are so small that they can be produced in a "gun cap," and the charges of greenbacks for sending a message are so large that it takes a big pocket to hold the propelling material for the latter purpose. Such a difference in different charges is very noticeable, as much so as the difference between the low charges for first-class Clothing at Charles Stokes & Co's, under the Continental, and the high charges of other houses for much inferior articles. For good Clothing, at low charges, go to Charles Stokes & Co's, under the Continental.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—Dyspepsia can be and is cured every day by the use of "Perry Davis' Pain Killer." This is the most wonderful and valuable medicine ever known for this disease; its action upon the system is entirely different from any other preparation ever known. The patient while taking this medicine may eat anything the appetite craves.

FATHER KEMP'S OLD FOLKS.—The concerts of this great company have proved thus far a grand success. Very large and enthusiastic audiences have greeted them at National Hall every evening. They give Concerts every evening this week, with Matinees on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.
Moderate in price, and as durable as any piano made.
Gould, Seventh and Chesnut Streets. X

IF HE WHO CAUSES two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before is a public benefactor, then he who places in the hands of the public the means of curing disease is more so. Dr. Humphreys has been over ten years preparing his Homœopathic Specifics for the public, and has elaborated the most complete, simple, and successful system ever known for families or individuals. His preparations have an established and merited reputation. See advertisement. Address

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
No 562 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CHOICE CONFECTIONS, made by *artiste confiseurs* from the best refined sugars, and warranted clean, pure, and wholesome, always on hand at E. G. Whitman & Co.'s, No 318 Chesnut street.

HEALTH, the poor man's riches, the rich man's bliss, is found in Ayer's Medicines, after a fruitless search among other remedies. A word to the wise is sufficient.

ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE COMPANY'S FIRST PREMIUM LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.—Incomparably the best for family use. Highest Premiums (Gold Medal), Fair Maryland Institute, New York and Pennsylvania State Fairs, 1866. No 923 Chesnut street.

GEO. STECK & CO.'S PIANOS,
At Gould's,
Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

OVER EXERTION, either of body or mind, produces debility and disease. The usual remedy is to take some stimulant, the effect of which is the same as giving a tired horse the whip instead of oats. The true way is to fortify the system with a permanent tonic like the Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of iron), which gives strength and vigor to the whole system.

GRATIS.—JAYNE'S MEDICAL ALMANAC FOR 1867 is now ready for distribution, and copies may be had gratis, in the English, German, French, Swedish, Hollandish, Norwegian, and Danish languages, at the store, No. 242 Chesnut street.

CHRISTMAS is close at hand, the days are short, don't delay it you desire to give Photographs as Christmas gifts. Come early in the day to B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Six Card, or one large Photograph, $1.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—M. Shoemaker & Co., Nos 4 and 6 N. Eighth street, are now opening a splendid assortment of boys', girls', infants', and misses' clothing.

FOR FINE confections, fruits, and delicacies, go to
G. W. JENKINS,
No. 1037 Spring Garden street.

FRENCH COCOANUT CAKE, original with Morse & Co., Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
Cabinet organs, only at
J. E. Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
☞ Heavy reduction in prices.
☞ Business Coats at $8, $10, $12, $14, $16, $18,
☞ and up to $30.
☞ Overcoats at $8, $9, $10, $11, $13, $15, $17,
☞ $19, $20, and up to $40.
☞ Pants at $4, $5, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10, $12, $14,
☞ $15, $16.
☞ Vests at $2, $2·50, $3, $3 50, $4, $4 50, $5,
☞ $5·50 to $9.

Every garment marked down on account of decline in cost of manufacture.

Clothing can now be had cheaper than it may be again for some time to come.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.
☞ Under Clothing very cheap.

PARLOR SKATES, BY WHICH SKATING may be done in your house, or on your piazza, at all seasons of the year, and an assortment of Ice Skates and Skate fixtures, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

PLATED CALL BELLS AND TEA BELLS of a variety of styles for sale at the Hardware Store of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

TO KEEP YOUR BOY FROM STREET ASSOciates and Evil Examples, give him a Chest of Tools or Boys' Turning Lathe. This will bring out his mechanical and inventive talents, and keep him at home A variety at
TRUMAN & SHAW'S
No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
9 Next door to Post Office.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

Latest Style Sack and Walking Coats.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

MARRIED.

ILLMAN—PLEWS.—On the 13th of August, 1866, at Stormsville, Cherry Valley, Monroe county, Pa., by the Rev. F. Illman, Mr JULIAN L. ILLMAN to Miss MARY M. PLEWS, both of this city.

WILSON—DUTTON.—On the 10th of July, by the Rev. Samuel Durborow, Mr. N. McK. WILSON to Miss MAUDE Y. DUTTON, both of this city.

DIED.

DAVISON.—On the 9th instant, ELIZA ANN DAVISON, widow of the late EDWARD DAVISON, in the 58th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 721 N. Twenty-third street, on Wednesday, the 12th instant, at 2 o'clock.

KOCH.—Suddenly, on the 9th instant, Mrs. CATHARINE CLARA KOCH, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 968 New Market street, above Laurel, on Wednesday, the 12th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

MILLIGAN.—On the 9th instant, Miss SALLIE J., daughter of William C. Milligan, in the 18th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, near Haddonfield, N. J., on Thursday, the 13th instant, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill at 1 o clock.

PEACOCK.—On the morning of the 9th instant, CORNELIUS, son of Cornelius T. and Jemima P. Peacock, aged 4 years 4 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1332 Otis street, Kensington, on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S P. E. CHURCH.—THE ANNUAL Sale of Useful and Fancy Articles, held by the Sunday school connected with this Church, will be opened on MONDAY, December 10, and continue open until WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 12, in the WASHINGTON BUILDING, THIRD Street, above Spruce. 12 8 4t

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET
Nearly Opposite the Post Office
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly tended to 5

BARBER'S IMPROVED
PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES.
Superior to all others. They excite the wonder and admiration of all who use them. Manufactory and Sales-rooms, No. 248 N. EIGHTH Street, Phila., Pa.

OPERA GLASSES.
Assortment large and varied. Prices low. 9 24 3m

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS,

Or Pain Destroyer,

Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor, without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub harmless in all cases, and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES:

BURNS,	BOILS,
BRUISES,	STINGS,
LAMENESS,	SORE EYES,
SORENESS,	BLEEDING OF THE
SPRAINS,	LUNGS,
SORE THROAT,	NOSE,
TOOTHACHE,	STOMACH,
EARACHE,	
NEURALGIA,	
RHEUMATISM,	CORNS,
LUMBAGO,	ULCERS,
PILES,	OLD SORES,

And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers. Proprietors and Successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.,
No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.

Six ounce bottles with directions, retail	50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail	$1·00
Quarts in bottle	$1·75

Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions	$10 00
Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials	$5 to $8
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment in vials and pocket cases	$2 to $5

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
Office and Depot, No 562 BROADWAY, New York

Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above for all forms of disease.

For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and by all Druggists. 6 27 smw5

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

BUY FURNITURE AT GOULD & CO.'S Union Depots, corner NINTH and MARKET and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street.

The largest, cheapest, and best stock of Furniture of every description in the world. Send for Printed Catalogue and Price List. The soundness of material and workmanship is guaranteed of all we sell. Furniture for Parlor, Drawing room, Chamber or Bed room, Dining room, Library, Kitchen, Servants' rooms, Offices, Schools, Churches, Odd Fellows, Masons, or other Lodges, Ships, Institutions, Clubs, Colleges, Public Buildings, Hotels, Boarding-Houses, Hospitals, Fairs, or a single piece of Furniture.

Drawings and estimates furnished when required.

Orders sent by post will be executed with despatch, and with liberality and justness of dealing. Country dealers, and the trade generally, continue to be supplied on the same liberal wholesale terms that insure them a fair profit. Parties at a distance may remit through our Banker, the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Chesnut street, or the Union National Bank, Third street, or by Express, Check, or Post-Office Order. Immediate attention will be given, and satisfaction insured.

GOULD & CO.,
N. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets and
Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,
2 105p Philadelphia.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases
Mattresses, Lounges, etc etc.
P. P. GUSTINE
815 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS DRAWINGS ETC.

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA 3 15§

CHEAPEST PRINTING IN PHILADELPHIA

AT THE

STEAM JOB PRINTING ROOMS,

No. 108 South THIRD Street,

SECOND STORY.

Every description of Plain and Ornamental Printing executed with neatness and despatch, at surprisingly low prices.

HADDOCK & SON, Proprietors,
9 14 3mrp Late of No. 618 MARKET Street.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

COACHMEN'S COATS.
COACHMEN'S COATS.
HUNTING COATS
HUNTING COATS.

FOURTH EDITION

EUROPE TO-DAY.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

London and Liverpool Dates to Noon

The Fenians Fairly Checkmated.

Pastoral Address of Cardinal Cullen to the Irish.

French Troops in Rome.

The New Minister to the United States.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By the New York Associated Press.

QUEENSTOWN, December 10—Noon.—The steamship *Etna*, from Boston via Halifax, and *Tarifa*, from New York, arrived this morning, *en route* for Liverpool.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, December 10—Noon.—The *Times*, in an editorial this morning, says that the Fenians have been fairly checkmated, and that it would be madness on their part to attempt rebellion.

Cardinal Cullen has issued a pastoral address, urging the Irish people to obedience to law and avoidance of all secret societies.

Arrests still continue to be made, and more artillery will leave for Ireland soon.

FRANCE.

PARIS, December 10.—The new Minister to the United States, M. Berthelmy, sailed for New York on Saturday.

ROME.

Some of the French troops are still here, and will remain till the end of December.

Commercial and Financial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, December 10—Noon.—The Cotton Market opens active at Saturday's prices. The sales to-day promise to reach 16,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 14d.

LONDON, December 10—Noon.—Consols for money open at 88⅛, ex-dividend.

American Securities—The following are the opening sales of American securities:—United States Five-twenties, 71¾; Illinois Central, 19½; Erie Railroad, 97.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, December 10.

Occupation of Public Lands in Florida.

Returns from the land office at Tallahassee, Fla., for the month of November, show that 16,974 acres were taken up in the last month under the Homestead law, for actual settlement and cultivation. These, with the 22,324 acres entered under the same law in October, make an aggregate of four hundred and ninety-eight farms of eighty acres each, which in two months' time have been added to the productive power of that State.

Status of the Southern States.

A vigorous effort will be made this week in the House to pass a bill setting aside the present State Governments of the Southern States, and appointing Territorial Governments, the appointments to be made by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. It may pass the House, but will meet with opposition in the Senate from leading Republican Senators, on the ground of the difficulties likely to arise from admitting the States to have been out of the Union.

Resolutions.

This is resolution day in the House, and a perfect flood is being poured in of all kinds.

The Massachusetts Liquor Cases.

In the Massachusetts liquor cases the new questions not settled by the Supreme Court at its last session are coming before the Court this term. Mr. Richardson, of Boston, entered several of the cases this morning.

The Presidential Succession.

Mr. Anthony introduced the Pennsylvania resolutions in the Senate to-day, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire what additional legislation is necessary to provide for the succession of the President's office, in case of the death or disability of all those upon whom it may devolve by the Constitution or the laws.

Negro Suffrage in the Senate.

The Negro Suffrage bill in the District is occupying the attention of the Senate to-day, and will be passed by a decisive majority.

The Test Oath.

By the New York Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, December 10.—It is not true, as has been telegraphed North and South, that the Supreme Court of the United States has recently made a new rule admitting members to its bar without taking the test oath. The old oath is administered to the applicant in open court, and he is then requested to retire to one of the adjoining offices and there subscribe to the test oath. This information is derived from Mr. Middleton, the Clerk of the Court.

The Steamship "Britannia."

By the New York Associated Press.

NEW YORK, December 10.—The steamship *Britannia* left Glasgow November 3, and Moville on the 4th. On the 14th she took a heavy gale from the N. E., and on the 15th, the gale continuing, her rudder head and outer sternpost were carried away, and her screw was lost. On the same day the gale moderated and they rigged a jury rudder and had been under canvas ever since, having moderate weather. On the 9th inst., when eighty miles from Sandy Hook, she was taken in tow by the *Iowa*, and brought into port. All hands on board were well. They were on a short allowance of provisions and water. She has been three weeks and and two days since passing Cape Race.

Canada.

By the United States Associated Press.

OTTAWA, December 10.—Wild and absurd reports are circulating here with reference to large Fenian arrivals at points in Canada.

No danger is apprehended in this city, however, and but little confidence is placed in the reports.

It is reported that Hon. Mr. McDougall's residence was attempted to be entered on Sunday by a person dressed in the garb of a soldier. What his object or purpose was is not yet ascertained. He is believed to be a Fenian.

MONTREAL, December 10.—The Cabinet held a protracted sitting on Thursday, but nothing definite has transpired in regard to its proceeding.

Sir John Michel will be sworn in to-morrow.

There is no doubt that John H. Surratt, implicated in the Lincoln assassination affair, was concealed in this city for months. No amount of money would induce his protectors to give information regarding him.

Mayoralty Election in Boston.

By the New York Associated Press.

BOSTON, December 10.—Our municipal election is being polled to-day. At noon the vote for Mayor stood—Norcross, (Republican), 1710; Shurtleff (Opposition), 1144. Norcross will probably receive a handsome majority, and nearly the whole Republican ticket for Aldermen and Councilmen be elected.

Sleighing at Buffalo.

By the United States Associated Press.

BUFFALO, December 10.—A heavy snow fell here yesterday, and our citizens are enjoying the first sleighing of the season to-day. The weather is cold, and it is 16 degrees below zero.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

By the United States Associated Press.

BUFFALO, December 10.—Breadstuffs quiet Flour, No. 1 spring, quoted at $10·75@11; Western baker, $11·50@12·50; amber winter, $13·50@14; white, $14@15 50. Wheat inactive. No. 2 Milwaukee spring, $2·10@2·17; No. 3 $2·06. Corn dull at 81 for old mixed. Oats dull at 50 cents. Dressed hogs dull at 7¾@8¢c.; live hogs 7½@8½.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

By the United States Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, December 10.

Senate.

A number of petitions were presented and referred to the appropriate committees.

Mr. Morgan (N. Y.) presented a resolution of the Chamber of Commerce of New York in favor of establishing another line of ocean telegraph, to be under American control. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Morgan (N. Y.) presented the petition of the Comptroller of the State of New York in favor of the General Government assuming the war debt of the several States or giving up to the several States, to be applied to that purpose, certain sources of internal revenue. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) presented the petition of William Cornell Jewett praying that Hannibal Hamlin be declared the President of the United States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Wade (Ohio), from the Committee on Territories, reported favorably on the bill for the admission of Nebraska.

Mr Edmunds (Vt.), from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill regulating appointments to office, with amendments.

Mr. Edmunds said the Commissioners had given the bill close attention, and thought that the amendments were such as suited our republican form of government.

House of Representatives.

Continued from the First Page.

By Mr. Rollins (N. H.), a resolution instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to report a bill making the heads of mechanical departments at the various navy yards subject to the approval of the Senate.

By Mr. Eliot (Mass.), a resolution directing the Secretary of War to communicate information in reference to the Norfolk riot of the 16th of April, 1866, and to the imprisonment in Georgetown of Rev. Mr. Fincher, a missionary to the Freedmen.

By Mr. Perham (Me.), a resolution calling for information as to the pensioners residing in the Rebel States.

By Mr. Alley (Mass.), a resolution calling for information as to the mismanagement of the Brazilian steamship line.

By Mr. Rice (Mass.), a resolution directing the Committee on Commerce to report additional legislation for the better security of passengers in United States vessels.

By Mr. Hart (N. Y.) calling on the President for information as to all pardons granted by him.

By Mr. Broomall (Pa.), instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the five per cent internal revenue tax on manufactures and the products of mechanics' skill.

By Mr. Kelley (Pa.), declaring that the proposition that the war debt of the country shall not be extinguished by the generation that contracted it, is not sanctioned by sound principles of national economy, and does not meet the approval of the House. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. Spalding (Ohio), directing the Reconstruction Committee to inquire into the expediency of proposing a resolution declaratory of the purpose of Congress to admit the rebellious States on the ratification by them of the Constitutional Amendment, and the establishment of a republican form of government.

Mr. Ross (Ill.) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Banking to inquire into the expediency of withdrawing National Bank currency, and substituting greenbacks. Laid on the table. Yeas 88; nays 59.

Mr. Harding (Ill.) offered a resolution instructing the same committee to report a bill prohibiting any diminution of the national legal-tender currency, and to discourage the issue of bank bills under National State laws. Laid on the table. Yeas 99; nays 60.

The Select Committees were announced.

The House then took up the bill to fix the time for the regular meeting of Congress.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK December 10.—The Bank statement for the week ending on Saturday shows:—

A decrease of loans	$2,391 641
A decrease of specie	874 957
A decrease of circulation	409 800
A decrease of legal tenders	538 600

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Dec. 10

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$3000 City 6s n c&p.		99½	40 sh	Reading trns f	55
$2000 Pa 6s		75½	100 sh	do	2d.54·94
100 sh	Penna R	54½	200 sh	do	s10 54½
200 sh	do	54¼	100 sh	do	s60 54½
20 sh	do	54½	100 sh	do	54·94
20 sh	N Centr	48	100 sh	do	s5 55
5 sh	1st Nat Bank	140	100 sh	do	s5&int 55
500 sh	Sch. N pf	33½			

SECOND BOARD.

$300 City 6s, new		99½	76 sh	Penn R	54¼
400 sh	Sch N pf	33½	100 sh	do	54¼
400 sh	Sch N com	25	50 sh	13th & 15th	19¾
100 sh	Cata pf	28½	100 sh	Hest'v	14½
100 sh	do	28½			

☞ ROXBOROUGH LYCEUM.—LECTURE on TUESDAY EVENING, December 11, 1866, by T. DWIGHT THACHER, Esq.

Subject:—"Reminiscences of Ten Years on the Border."
W. H. LEWIS, Secretary.
12 10 2t

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 21§

CARD.—In consequence of the great preparations requisite for arranging the goods for the great sale of HOLIDAY GOODS on Thursday and Friday mornings, Scott's Art Gallery will be closed on Monday.
1t B SCOTT, JR.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF HOLIDAY GOODS.
On Thursday and Friday mornings next.

13th and 14th insts., at 10½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No 1020 Chesnut street, an attractive sale of Holiday Goods, being the surplus stock of a leading retail house.

SHEFFIELD PLATED GOODS.

James Dixon & Sons' Sheffield best quality castors, cake baskets, vegetable dishes, tea sets, hand and tea trays, butter dishes, sugar dishes, dish covers, toast racks, etc. etc. Also, Wares of other manufacturers.

BRONZES.

Bronze figures, groups of all sizes, etc.

CLOCKS.

Bronze, marble, and gilt clocks, with figures to match.

MARBLE STATUARY,

From the celebrated School of Design at Florence.

VERDE ANTIQUE STATUARY.

FANCY GOODS.

Decorated porcelain and bisque vases, figures and groups.

Leather reticules and work bags, the whole comprising the largest and finest quality of goods ever offered in this city. 12 9 5t

Open for examination on Tuesday until morning of sale. Full particulars in Catalogue. Sale positive.

PHILADELPHIA ARTISTS' SECOND ANNUAL SALE OF ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS will take place at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street,

On Friday Evening,

December 14, at 7½ o'clock, when about 100 entirely original oil paintings will be sold and are all directly from the easels of the artists themselves.

The paintings are now on exhibition at the Free Gallery of the Fine Arts No 927 Chesnut street, where they will remain until the evening of sale.

Particulars in catalogue. 12 8 6t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK
AUCTIONEERS,
518§ No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE AND ATTRACTIVE CLOSING SALE OF PARIS FANCY AND HOLIDAY GOODS OF THE IMPORTATION OF MESSRS B. DIAMENT & CO., No. 41 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

We will sell

On Wednesday Morning,

December 12, at 10 o'clock, 800 lots, the entire balance of the above firm's importation, being the closing sale of the season, and comprising a full assortment of the richest goods we have yet offered.

Included in sale on Wednesday will be found, viz:—A very large assortment of fine rosewood and walnut inkstands, tobacco-boxes, cigar-stands, paper-stands, work boxes, jewel-boxes, glove boxes, in great variety; watch and jewel stands, handkerchief boxes, ladies' and gents' toilet and dressing-cases, comb-boxes, pencil-cases, money safes, French mirrors, etc. etc.

TEA SETS, TOILET SETS, AND VASES.

Also, 500 lots fine French tea sets, rich Bohemian and bisque toilet sets, in great variety; very rich china, bisque and Bohemian vases, china toys, etc. etc.

Also, rich cut glass, liquor, Madeira wine, and water sets, with carved stands.

Also an invoice of fine wax and china dolls, patent doll-heads, etc.

POCKET-WALLETS AND BAGS.

Also, an invoice of fine French pocket wallets, travelling bags, Paris brushes, combs, etc. etc. 12 10 2t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF EMBROIDERIES AND MILLINERY GOODS, BY CATALOGUE, ON A CREDIT.

On Friday.

December 14 at 10 o'clock, embracing a full assortment of new goods suited to present sales. 12 10 4t

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA. Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment *of Diseases in his specialty*. QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR HUNTER'S celebrated remedies can only be had genuine at his old establishment, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 12 9 5t

THE NEW YORK PRESS

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH

Suffrage in the District of Columbia.

From the Tribune.

One of the disappointments of last session was the torpor of the Senate on the suffrage bill for the District of Columbia. The House early passed a bill to strike the word white out of the election laws. This was Judge Kelley's measure, and having been introduced December 5, 1865, was passed January 19, 1866, by a vote quite strong enough to confront an expected veto. Popular applause followed, as the popular will had demanded, this *just* act. In the Senate, radical members manifested at first a disposition to press the bill to a vote. There could be no doubt that the North required it, for the loyal press was almost unanimous in its approval. Whether the bill could get a two-thirds vote might be doubted, but that it could command a majority was not denied. But for reasons never made known, the beneficent measure was allowed to languish first in committee for more than a month, and then on the table of the Senate till the end of the session, without a vote. Thus did the Republican majority of the Senate assume a responsibility which they might have transferred to the President. We have lately heard that certain eminent radical Senators yielded to personal appeals, and that assumed party necessities in one or two States came to outweigh both the voice of the people uplifted in behalf of this act, and of the cry of justice long withheld from a proscribed race.

There was also a Senate bill which had been introduced on the first day of last session, but which had fared no better than the act which the House sent up. On the first day of the present session Mr. Sumner tried to call up this bill and pass it, but his effort was checkmated by a technical objection. It was then understood that some bill should be voted on next week—a bill which the friends of impartial suffrage had a right to suppose would be a real and not a delusive measure. It is not a pleasant surprise to learn that the Committee have changed the bill into one of partial, not impartial suffrage, and that to the qualification of manhood is added a requisition based on an artificial standard of intelligence. It provides that the elector must be able to read the Constitution and write his name. As it is known that a large part of the colored population of the District entered it during the war, from Virginia, the restriction is practically a disfranchisement of very many of its most loyal people. The Committee which interjects this limitation of the electoral franchise knows that it does not fall with equal force upon the two classes of population, although the distinction of color is nominally abolished. Here are white men, to whom schools have always been open, and black men, to whom it has been forbidden by law to learn the alphabet.

Until the legal disability has been long enough removed to tolerate a presumption of equal intelligence based on equal opportunities, they are not left on equal terms nor endowed with equal rights by a law which imposes the same literary and clerical tests upon the two. The law deals with the franchise radically, establishing a basis of citizenship. Its framers or supporters are bound to know with what elements they are dealing, but they have assumed a condition of things which does not exist, and constructed a statute which might confer equal rights upon some district in the moon, but confers very unequal rights on the actual existing district for which Congress has to legislate. The business of statesmanship is to adjust principles to facts; this bill ignores both. We are compelled to say of it, as Mr. Bright said of the expected Tory reform legislation, it will not be an honest bill. We do not believe Mr. Sumner and Mr. Wade approve it; they are both on record for an unrestricted franchise, and for practical, not fanciful justice to the blacks. Yet they are both on the District of Columbia Committee, and are not before the country as the indorsers of an arbitrary intelligence qualification for men in whom intelligence has very lately been a crime. The country will desire an explanation of the action of the committee before a vote is had, and Mr. Sumner or Mr. Wade will, we are sure, give the Senate an opportunity to vote on a suffrage bill stripped of the clauses which make Mr. Morrill's present measure unfit to become a law.

The United States, France, and Mexico.

From the Times.

The diplomatic correspondence concerning Mexico, just furnished to Congress by Mr. Seward, throws a flood of light upon certain important questions which have for some time excited the public interest. It brings out in fine relief the action of our State Department upon the most momentous subject it has recently had to deal with, and dispels the clouds of fiction and falsehood which have been raised during the last six months, and have been used as the means of assailing the foreign policy of the Administration. In the latter point of view, we find a special value in these documents; for almost up to the hour of their publication we had occasion to repel accusations of the most varied and variously false character—now charging Mr. Seward of conniving with Louis Napoleon in his Mexican schemes, and then of trying to plunge us into war with France in behalf of Juarez—now charging him with fraudulent attempts to bankrupt his own country by assuming all the debts of the French invasion, and again accusing him of attempting to destroy Mexico by plundering her of half her domain—now charging him with a deliberate purpose of overthrowing the Monroe doctrine, and then with a greed of territory that could be satisfied with nothing less than the entire continent—now pretending to reveal the terms of a treaty which was chiefly intended to enrich himself through the Imperial treasury, and then telling about another scheme to secure the same purpose through Liberal bonds.

We trust, since the official documents are now within reach, that they will receive a careful study by the *Tribune, Herald, World*, and *Evening Post*, and that each of these journals will make such retractions of their recent charges as they may judge to be required by their own credit and by the justice due to the foremost of American diplomatists and statesmen.

We find information in these diplomatic despatches upon the three great topics of interest connected with this Mexican business—first, as to the recent conduct and future course of the French Government; second, as to the recent action and current policy of our own Government; and, third, as to the probable fortunes of Mexico herself, after all her misfortunes.

The French Emperor's policy has unquestionably appeared rather tortuous. He disliked exceedingly to renounce totally and forever his grand Mexican scheme; he disliked still more to give it up because of what seemed dictation on our part; and he could not tolerate the thought of giving it up without saddling on other shoulders the whole or a part of the debt which he found had inured to him instead of the anticipated glory. The firmness of our Government compelled a decision on the main point; but the Emperor still thought he might find an opportunity of effecting an agreeable arrangement concerning secondary matters. This was hinted at, on several occasions, in verbal and other communications from himself and his minister; but we learn of no response having been given that offered him any ground of encouragement. When, as late as last month, it appeared that he was going to fail to carry out the first part of his stipulated arrangement—to withdraw a detachment of his troops in November—the subject was pressed on his personal attention by our Minister; and the Emperor, while attempting to show that he had been compelled to modify one point in his plan by military considerations, reiterated his determination to execute faithfully his promises.

Mr. Seward, however, in a despatch which he sent by cable two weeks ago, after indicating the embarrassment caused by the Emperor's course, demanded a specific statement in the matter, and assured him of the necessity of an early and entire discontinuance of foreign hostile occupation. To this we have not the formal reply which was received by our Government two days ago, but a semi-official despatch has given the assurance that it was in all respects satisfactory, and the date of the departure of the last French soldier from Mexican soil has been given on the authority of the Emperor himself. We are sure the country will rejoice at this definite solution which has at last been reached, and which relieves us from embarrassments that could not otherwise be peacefully settled.

The most important despatch expository of the policy of our own Government towards Mexico, is in the form of instructions to Mr. Campbell, who left this city last month in company with General Sherman, as Minister to the republic of Mexico. This highly important document shows that the sole object of the Campbell-Sherman "mission," which has excited so much remark in America and England, was to offer to Mexico such friendly assistance as might be in our power during the perilous period of her transition from foreign domination to constitutional republicanism. The non-intervention of this country in Mexican affairs is repeatedly proclaimed, and also its earnest desire for the freedom of action of the Mexican people.

Our hope, says Mr. Seward, is to see the people of Mexico "resume the conduct of their own affairs under the existing republican Government, or such other form of government as, being left in the enjoyment of perfect liberty, they shall determine to adopt in the exercise of their own free will, by their own act, without dictation from any foreign country, and of course without dictation from the United States." "It may possibly happen," continues the despatch, "that the President of the Republic of Mexico may desire the good offices of the United States, or even some effective proceedings on our part, to favor and advance the pacification of a country so long distracted by foreign combined with civil war, and thus gain time for the re-establishment of national authority upon principles consistent with a republican and domestic system of government. It is possible, moreover, that some disposition might be made of the land and naval forces of the United States without interfering within the jurisdiction of Mexico, or violating the laws of neutrality, which would be useful in favoring the restoration of law, order, and republican government in that country."

It is as an adviser and as a director in such matters as are referred to in the previous sentence, that Lieutenant-General Sherman accompanies Minister Campbell, and the line of his duties is very well defined and his instructions sufficiently explicit.

We are sure that no fair man in Congress will find fault with this action of our Government on the Mexican question. We could hardly do less in behalf of the republican authorities whom we have always sustained and recognized; and yet what we have done may be of the very highest service to the cause of freedom and order in our sister republic.

This despatch, as well as others in the important series just submitted to Congress, shows that our Government has new ground for entertaining the highest hopes of the re-establishment of the Mexican republic. It believes that through the constitution forms of that country a Government may now be chosen by the people which shall give at least some prospect of self-assertion and durability, especially if it finds the friendly encouragement and support it ought to receive from the Government and people of the United States.

Congress and the New Epoch in the Government.

From the Herald.

The national capital, with the reassembling of Congress, has become the central point to which the eyes of the whole country are now directed. The people of the North, after their emphatic judgment on Southern reconstruction as pronounced in the late elections, are looking to the two houses of Congress with hope and confidence, not unmingled with doubts and anxieties, while the unrestored people of the South regard the preliminary movements of the extreme radicals with fear and trembling. The Republican party, "like a giant refreshed with new wine," rejoices in its new lease of power, and seems disposed to exercise it to the fullest extent. This would be well enough if the guiding principles of the party were in all things the interest of the country and the good of the people. But unfortunately the spirit of vengeance against President Johnson, as we have already seen in various pitiful and ridiculous exhibitions, appears to enter too largely into the programme of both houses. The Republicans seem to be acting under the delusive idea that their first duty is the punishment of Andrew Johnson, chapter and verse, for his alleged manifold sins and transgressions. Such violent ultras as Stevens, Ingersoll, Kelley, Williams, and others of the House, and Sumner and Chandler, of the Senate, would, in order to be revenged upon Andrew Johnson, reduce the Presidential office to a cypher and the President to a mere automaton; and in pursuing their chosen victim they seem to be controlled by something of that blind rage and fanaticism with which the ferocious Jacobins pursued poor Louis XVI to the guillotine.

It is against any such wild excesses that we would warn the controlling spirits of Congress. Here, however, lies the great danger to new parties rising into power from the masses of the people over the ruins of hostile and oppressive aristocracies. In this view the blunders of the Jacobins were as bad as their crimes, and the follies of England's fanatical Puritans in their day of power became as obnoxious to the people as the usurpations and double-dealing treacheries of Charles I. With the overthrow of our late Southern institution of slavery and the slave power as the crowning result of our late civil war, a powerful and domineering aristocracy in our political affairs has been cast down and broken up with its idols; but still, neither the vengeance of the Jacobins nor the holy wrath of the snivelling Puritans is the policy for Congress.

We have passed through the first stage of a mighty revolution in the consummation of the work of tearing down the political fabric reared upon the institution of African slavery. The second branch of the work—that of rebuilding our political system on the broad foundation-stones of universal liberty—is now upon us. Here we begin a new epoch, which will no more resemble the epoch down to 1860 than the English Commonwealth resembled the monarchy which it displaced. In fact, the change from the United Colonies to the United States of America was hardly greater than that which must inevitably follow the overthrow of Southern slavery, considering the causes and the collision by which it was destroyed. What, then, is the paramount duty devolving upon Congress? It is no longer the duty of tearing down, but the duty of building up again, and on the new foundations of the pending Constitutional amendment.

To this end, therefore, if the unrecognized States remain intractable, as now organized, let them be reconstructed by Congress as Territories on the basis of the amendment, after it shall have become part and parcel of the supreme law of the land in being ratified by three-fourths of the States recognized and represented in the Government. This ratification may be reached before the 4th of March, and with this term of grace accorded them the excluded States may still be brought to that sensible frame of mind lately disclosed by Governor Patton, of Alabama, in favor of the amendment.

Next in order will properly come the reconstruction of our financial system, and the settlement of our unsettled foreign accounts on a basis of treaty stipulations adapted to the rank and dignity of the United States among the great nations of the earth. Here is a line of policy upon which the Republican party may reconstruct itself so as to withstand successfully all hostile political combinations for twenty years to come. No better evidence could be given the South of the utter helplessness of the disjointed Northern Democracy than is afforded in the fact that, with all the assistance vouchsafed by the Administration, it was more disastrously defeated in all the late elections than even in the second election of Abraham Lincoln, as a peace party in the midst of the war. Conviction, therefore, must speedily come upon the South with the Northern ratification of the amendment; and the other ways and means to a successful exercise of its power by Congress will not be found in the persecution or prosecution of President Johnson, but in the reconstruction of our financial and foreign affairs.

Will Flour be Lower?

From the World.

The notion prevalent in certain quarters that the price of flour and grain is to become very high during the winter, is not borne out by the statements of the quantity of grain in the country. On the contrary, there appears to be every reason for lower prices than those which now obtain, both as regards the present and the future. A letter from our Chicago correspondent contains some very interesting statistics bearing upon the subject, a portion of which we reproduce in this connection. The following table shows the quantity of grain received at Chicago from the first of January to the first of December, as compared with that received during the corresponding months of last year:—

	1866.	1865.
Flour, barrels	1,710,810	1,120,702
Wheat, bushels	11,493 495	9 020 981
Corn, bushels	32 809 794	24 368 972
Oats	9 984,181	12 994 193
Rye	1,643 000	1,168 970
Barley	1,469 893	1,420,687

It will be noticed that, with the exception of oats, the receipts of grain this year exceed those of last year. Allowing five bushels of wheat to a barrel of flour, the number of bushels of wheat received at Chicago for eleven months in 1865 and 1866 was respectively 14,624,491 and 20,045,045, and a comparison of the two shows an increase this year of 37 per cent. Such facts as these are arguments in themselves, and clearly show that no good reason exists for the present high price of flour or for apprehending that it will be still higher.

Estimating five bushels of wheat to the barrel, as before, it is ascertained that the total quantity of grain and grain in flour received at Chicago during the months specified in 1865 and 1866, was respectively 54,577,303 and 65,951,913 bushels, the increase this year being nearly 20 per cent. This does not look like a scarcity in cereals, nor forebode high prices for them during the next few months. The conclusion, therefore, is irresistible that, under the ordinary operations of trade, the prices of cereals must tend downwards.

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7 27

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHNS'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint and warranted for five years LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot all complete Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART,
11 2 6m No. 230 North FOURTH Street

For the Evening Telegraph.

WORDS FOR MUSIC.

Forget Not Me! Forget Not Me!

To-night, when mingling with the gay,
When every heart is beating light,
When round thee smiles of gladness play,
And lip and brow with joy are bright;
This, love, is all I ask of thee—
Forget not me! Forget not me!

When other eyes look into thine,
And other voices reach thy ear;
Oh, wilt thou not esteem them mine,
And wish thine absent one were near?
Yes, love, 'tis all I ask of thee,
Forget not me! Forget not me!

Love of my heart! My bosom's pride!
I'll think of thee, through all this night;
My heart shall linger at thy side,
And I shall feel a sweet delight
That thou dost draw it close to thee,
Remembering me! Remembering me!

D. B. W.

LOAN ACTS OF CONGRESS.

Acts Authorizing Loans and Synopsis of the Same.

Acts of July 21, 1841, and April 15, 1842, authorized a loan of $12,000,000, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum, and reimbursable at the will of the Secretary after six months' notice, or at any time after three years from January 1, 1842. The act of April 15, 1842, authorized the loan of an additional sum of $5,000,000, and made the amount obtained on the loan after the passage of this act reimbursable after six months' notice, or at any time not exceeding twenty years from January 1, 1843. This loan was made for the purpose of redeeming outstanding Treasury notes, and to defray any of the public expenses.

Act of January 28, 1847, authorized the issue of $23,000,000 in Treasury notes, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum, with authority to borrow any portion of the amount, and issue bonds therefor, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent., and redeemable after December 31, 1867. The thirteenth section authorized the funding of these notes into bonds of the same description. The act limited the amount to be borrowed or issued in Treasury notes, and funded as aforesaid, to $23,000,000, but authorized the funding of Treasury notes issued under former acts beyond that amount. The excess of the $23,000,000 is made up of Treasury notes funded under the fourteenth section.

Act of March 31, 1848, authorized a loan of $16,000,000, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum, and reimbursable at any time after twenty years from July 1, 1848. Authority was given to the Secretary to purchase the stock at any time.

Act of September 9, 1850, authorized the issue of $10,000,000 in bonds, bearing five per cent. interest, and redeemable at the end of fourteen years, to indemnify the State of Texas for her relinquishment of all claims upon the United States for liability of the debts of Texas, and for compensation for the surrender to the United States of her ships, forts, arsenals, custom-houses, etc., which became the property of the United States at the time of annexation.

Old funded and unfunded debts—Consisting of unclaimed dividends upon stocks issued before the year 1860, and those issued during the war of 1812.

Acts prior to 1857—Different issues of Treasury notes.

Act of December 23, 1857, authorized an issue of $20,000,000 in Treasury notes, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum, and receivable in payment of all public dues, and to be redeemed after the expiration of one year from date of said notes.

Act of June 14, 1858, authorized a loan of $20,000,000, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding five per cent per annum, and reimbursable at the option of the Government at any time after the expiration of fifteen years from January 1, 1859.

Act of June 22, 1860, authorized a loan of $21,000,000, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum, and reimbursable within a period not beyond twenty years, and not less than ten years, for the redemption of outstanding Treasury notes, and for no other purpose.

Act of December 17, 1860, authorised an issue of $10,000,000 in Treasury notes, to be redeemed after the expiration of one year from the date of issue, and bearing such a rate of interest as may be offered by the lowest bidders. Authority was given to issue these notes in payment of warrants in favor of public creditors at their par value.

Act of February 8, 1861, authorized a loan of $25,000,000, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum, and reimbursable within a period not beyond twenty years. This loan was made for the payment of the current expenses, and was to be awarded to the most favorable bidders.

Act of March 2, 1861, authorized a loan of $10,000,000, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum, and reimbursable after the expiration of ten years from July 1, 1861. In case proposals for the loan were not acceptable, authority was given to issue the whole amount in Treasury notes bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent per annum. Authority was also given to substitute Treasury notes for the whole or any part of the loans for which the Secretary was by law authorized to contract and issue bonds at the time of the passage of this act, and such Treasury notes were to be made receivable in payment of all public dues, and redeemable at any time within two years from March 2, 1861.

Act of March 2, 1861, authorized an issue, should the Secretary of the Treasury deem it expedient, of $2,800,000 in coupon bonds, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and redeemable in twenty years, for the payment of expenses incurred by the Territories of Washington and Oregon in the suppression of Indian hostilities during the years 1855 and 1856.

Acts of July 17, 1861, and August 5, 1861, authorized a loan of $250,000,000, for which could be issued bonds bearing interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, irredeemable for twenty years, and after that redeemable at the pleasure of the United States; Treasury notes bearing interest at the rate of 7·30 per cent. per annum, payable three years after date, and United States notes, without interest, payable on demand, to the extent of $50,000,000 (increased by act of February 12, 1862, to $60,000,000), to bonds and Treasury notes to be issued in such proportions of each as the Secretary may deem advisable. The supplementary act of August 5, 1861, authorized an issue of bonds bearing six per cent. interest per annum, and papable at the pleasure of the United States after twenty years from date, which may be issued in exchange for 7·30 Treasury notes, but no such bonds to be issued for a less sum than $500; and the whole amount of such bonds not to exceed the whole amount of 7·30 Treasury notes issued.

Act of February 25, 1862, authorized the issue of $500,000,000 in six per cent. bonds, redeemable after five years, and payable twenty years from date, which may be exchanged for United States notes. Also on March 3, 1864, authorized the issue of not over $11,000,000 additional of similar bonds, to meet subscriptions already made and paid for. June 30, 1864, January 28, 1865, on hand unsold in the United States or Europe.

Act of February 25, 1862, authorized the issue of $250,000,000 in legal-tender United States notes, $50,000,000 of which to be in lieu of demand notes issued under act of July 17, 1861.

Act of July 11, 1862, authorized an additional issue of $150,000,000 legal-tender notes, $35,000,000 of which might be in denominations less than $5—$50,000,000 of this issue to be reserved to pay temporary loans promptly in case of emergency.

Resolution of Congress January 17, 1863, authorized the issue of $100,000,000 in United States notes for the immediate payment of the army and navy, such notes to be a part of the amount provided for in any bill that may hereafter be passed by this Congress. (The amount in this resolution is included in act of March 3, 1863.)

Act of March 3, 1863—A further issue of $150,000,000 in United States for the purpose of converting the Treasury notes which may issued under this act, and for no other purpose; and a further issue, if necessary, for the payment of the army and navy and other creditors of the Government of $150,000,000 in United States notes, which amount includes the $100,000,000 authorized by the joint resolution of Congress January 17, 1863.

Act of April 12, 1866, provided that of United States notes not more than $10,000,000 may be retired and cancelled within six months from the passage of this act, and thereafter not more than $4,000,000 in any one month; and provided, further, that the act to which this is an amendment shall continue in full force in all its provisions except as modified by this act.

Act of February 25, 1862, authorized a temporary loan of $25,000,000 in United States notes, for not less than thirty days, payable after ten days' notice, at five per cent. interest per annum. This was increased to $100,000,000 by the following acts:—March 17, 1862, authorized an increase of temporary loans of $25,000,000, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding five per cent. per annum. July 11, 1862, authorized a further increase of temporary loans of $50,000,000, making the whole amount authorized $100,000,000.

Act of June 30, 1863, authorized the increase of temporary loans to not exceeding $150,000,000, at a rate not exceeding six per cent.

Act of March 3, 1863, authorized a loan of $300,000,000 for this, and $600,000,000 for the next fiscal year, for which could be issued bonds running not less than ten, nor more than forty years, principal and interest payable in coin, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum, payable in bonds not exceeding $100 annually, and on all others semi-annually, the whole amount of bonds. Treasury notes and United States notes issued under this act not to exceed the sum of $900,000,000. And so much of this act as limits the loan to the current fiscal year is repealed by act of June 30, 1864, which also repeals the authority to borrow money conferred by section 1, except so far as it may affect $75,000,000 of bonds already advertised.

Act of March 3, 1863—And Treasury notes to the amount of $400,000,000, not exceeding three years to run, with interest at not over 6 per cent. per annum, principal and interest payable in lawful money, which may be made a legal tender for their face value, excluding interest, or convertible into United States notes. Secretary may receive gold on deposit, and issue certificates therefor in sums not less than $20.

Act of March 3, 1864, authorizes the issue of bonds not exceeding $200,000,000, bearing date March 1, 1864, or any subsequent period, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after any period not less than five years, and payable at any period not more than forty years from date, in coin, bearing interest not exceeding 6 per cent. yearly, payable on bonds not over $100 annually, and on all other bonds semi-annually, in coin.

Act of March 1, 1862, authorized an issue of certificates of indebtedness, payable one year from date, in settlement of audited claims against the Government. Interest six per cent. per annum, payable in gold; and by act of March 3, 1863, payable in lawful currency on those issued after that date. Amount of issue not specified.

Act of July 17, 1862, authorized on issue of notes of the fractional parts of $1, receivable in payment of all dues, except customs, less than $5, and exchangeable for United States notes in sums not less than $5. Amount of issue not specified.

Act of March 3, 1863, authorized an issue not exceeding $50,000,000 in fractional currency (in lieu of postage or other stamps), exchangeable for United States notes in sums not less than $3, and receivable for any dues to the United States less than $5, except duties on imports. The whole amount issued, including postage and other stamps issued as currency, not to exceed $50,000,000. Authority was given to prepare it in the Treasury Department, under the supervision of the Secretary.

Act of June 30, 1864, authorized an issue in lieu of the issue under acts of July 17, 1862, and March 3, 1863, the whole amount outstanding under all these acts not to exceed $50,000,000.

Act of June 30, 1864, authorized the issue of $400,000,000 of bonds redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after any period not less than five nor more than thirty years, or, if deemed expedient, made payable at any period not more than forty years from date. And said bonds shall bear an annual interest not exceeding six per centum, payable semi-annually in coin. And the Secretary of the Treasury may dispose of such bonds, or any part thereof, and of any bonds commonly known as Five-twenties, remaining unsold, on such terms as he may deem most advisable, for lawful money of the United States, or, at his discretion, for Treasury notes, certificates of indebtedness, or certificates of deposit issued under any act of Congress.

Act of March 3, 1863, authorizes an issue of Treasury notes, not exceeding three years to run, interest at not over six per cent. per annum, principal and interest payable in lawful money. Act of June 30, 1864, also authorizes the issue of and in lieu of an equal amount of bonds authorized by the first section, and as a part of said loan, not exceeding $200,000,000 in Treasury notes of any denomination not less than $10, payable at any time not exceeding three years from date, or if thought more expedient, redeemable at any time after three years from date, and bearing interest not exceeding the rate of seven and three-tenths per centum, payable in lawful money at maturity, or, at the discretion of the Secretary, semi-annually; and such of them as shall be made payable, principal and interest, at maturity, shall be a legal-tender to the same extent as United States notes, for their face value, excluding interest, and may be paid to any creditor of the United States, at their face value, excluding interest, or to any creditor willing to receive them at par, including interest; and any Treasury notes issued under the authority of this act may be made convertible, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, into any bonds issued under the authority of this act, and the Secretary may redeem and cause to be cancelled and destroyed any Treasury note or United States notes heretofore issued under authority of previous acts of Congress, and substitute in lieu thereof an equal amount of Treasury notes, such as are authorized by this act, or of other United States notes; nor shall any Treasury note bearing interest issued under this act be a legal-tender in payment or redemption of any note issued by any bank, banking association, or banker, calculated or intended to circulate as money.

Act of January 28, 1865—The whole amount may be issued in bonds or Treasury notes, at the discretion of the Secretary.

Act of March 3, 1865, authorized an issue of $600,000,000 in bonds or Treasury notes; bonds may be made payable at any period not more than forty years from the date of issue, or may be made redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, at or after any period not less than five years nor more than forty years from date, or may be made redeemable and payable as aforesaid, as may be expressed upon their face, and so much thereof as may be issued in Treasury notes may be made convertible into any bonds authorized by this act, and be of such denominations, not less than $50, and bear such dates and be made redeemable or payable at such periods as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem expedient. The interest on the bonds payable semi annually; on Treasury notes semi-annually, or annually, or at maturity thereof; and the principal or interest, or both, be made payable in coin, or other lawful money; if in coin, not to exceed six per cent. per annum; when not payable in coin, not to exceed seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum. Rate and character to be expressed on bonds or Treasury notes.

Act of April 12, 1866, amendment to act of March 3, 1865, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, at his discretion, to receive any Treasury notes or other obligations issued under any act of Congress, whether bearing interest or not, in exchange for any description of bonds authorized by the act to which this is an amendment; and also to dispose of any description of bonds authorized by said act, either in the United States or elsewhere, to such an amount, in such manner, and at such rates as he may think advisable, for lawful money of the United States, or for any Treasury notes, certificates of indebtedness, or certificates of deposit, or other representatives of value, which have been or which may be issued under any act of Congress, the proceeds thereof to be used only for retiring Treasury notes or other obligations issued under any act of Congress; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize any increase of the public debt.

Acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864—Bonds issued to the Union Pacific Railroad Company in accordance with these acts.

MEDICAL.

GLAD NEWS

FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.

BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses in youth; Physical and Nervous Debility, etc. etc.

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from using a single box.

In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the system, and, with the Pills will effect a complete Restoration.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free, Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York.

And you will receive them by return of mail post-paid and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11 §

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.

"YES, A POSITIVE CURE"

FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM INDISCRETIONS.

Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury.

Only Ten Pills to be Taken to Effect a Cure.

They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases "twenty-four hours."

Sent by mail. Price, Male packages, $2. Female, $

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICE,

The Great Blood Purifier, and Remedy for

Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters Scales Boils, Etc.

For the above complaints the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices is the most potent and effectual remedy ever prescribed. It reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison. Will remove every vestige of impurities from the system, as well as all the bad effects of mercury. Price, $1·25 per bottle.

SAMARITAN'S WASH

Is used in conjunction with the Root and Herb Juices Full directions. Price, 25 cents.

The old sickening and disgusting drugs have to give way to remedies purely vegetable, pleasant to the taste, and A POSITIVE CURE.

Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 PARK ROW and by Druggists.

DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, No. 915 RACE Street Philadelphia. 9 15

DR. J. S. ROSE'S ALTERATIVE.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

If you have corrupt, disordered, or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may appear as pimples, sores, or as some active disease, or it may only make you feel languid or depressed: but you cannot have good health if your blood is impure. Dr. Rose's Alterative removes all these impurities, and is the remedy that will restore you to health.

It is unequalled for the cure of all diseases of the glands, scrofula, tubercular consumption, and all eruptions of the skin. Price $1. Sole agents,

DYOTT & CO.,
No 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. DYOTT'S ITCH OINTMENT

will cure every form of itch, and is superior to any other remedy for the cure of that disagreeable and tormenting complaint. Price 25 cents. Sent per mail, 40 cents.

DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S EXPECTORANT.

For the cure of consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, influenza, spitting of blood, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs.

This syrup having stood the test of many years' experience as a remedy for irritation or any inflammation of the lungs, throat, or bronchia, is acknowledged by all to be a remedy superior to any other known compound used for the relief and cure of coughs and consumption. Price $1. Sole agents,

DYOTT & CO
9 5 6m No. 232 North SECOND S

ALL PERSONS WHO DO NOT ENJOY the blessing of good health, can obtain relief by consulting Dr. KINKELIN, German physician. Dr. Kinkelin treats all diseases, prepares and administers his own medicines. They are pure, safe, and reliable. He invites all persons suffering from disease to call on him. Consultation free during the day, and offices open till 9 o'clock in the evening. N. W. corner of THIRD and UNION Streets, between Spruce and Pine Streets. 8 14 6m

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

The following Property will be sold at
A PUBLIC AUCTION,
TO BE HELD
AT THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL, AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA,
ON THURSDAY, December 20, 1866.

Property at FORT FISHER, North Carolina, as follows:—

About 70,000 pounds unserviceable Guns, Shot, and Shell.

34 unserviceable Gun Carriages, with the iron on them.

340 barrels damaged Powder.

Lying at the Railroad Depot, in ATLANTA, Georgia—

104,000 pounds Cast-iron Guns.

At the Findley Iron Works, at MACON, Georgia:—

A Fine Steam Press Hammer, acting direct from Cylinder. Weight of drop 2000 pounds.

At the AUGUSTA ARSENAL AND POWDER WORKS, the following:—

112 000 pounds Cast-iron Guns.

12,000 pounds Cast-iron Castings, some of them valuable.

350,000 pounds Cast-iron Scrap, shot and shell, etc. etc.

6000 pounds Copper Scrap.

190 Field Gun Carriages, with the irons on them.

140 Ammunition Chests, black, walnut, and copper.

60 sets of Artillery Harness, for two horses,

And a quantity of other property, consisting principally of

Saddles,
Horse Equipments,
Infantry Accoutrements (leather),
Musket Appendages,
Harness,
Bullet Moulds,
Powder Flasks, and
Blacksmiths' Bellows

The sale will commence at 10 A. M., and continue until all the property is sold.

TERMS.

Twenty per cent. on the day of the sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered or within ten days.

Persons desiring to purchase the property either at Fort Fisher, N. C., Atlanta or Macon, Ga., should examine it before the day of the sale.

D. W. FLAGLER,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. U. S. A., Capt Ord.,
11 22 20t Commanding Augusta Arsenal.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
1 24 3m] CORNER OF RACE.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY— The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette
8 10 5 GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LIBRARY Street

LUMBER.

1866.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inch.
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inch.
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND

1866.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1866.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. COR. FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets, OFFERS FOR SALE,

CHEAP FOR CASH,

Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6-8, 8-4., White Pine, seasoned.

First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.

First and second quality one and two-sides Fence Boards.

Shelving Boards, Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills, all sizes; Step Boards, 4-4 5-4.

Hemlock Joist and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long all widths.

Spruce Joists, Sills, and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet, long all widths.

Plastering Lath (English and Calais) Pickets.

Shingles, Chesnut Posts, etc.

Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.

All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 11 25 1m

CHARLES ESTE,

LUMBER MERCHANT.

Seventeenth and Callowhill Sts.,

OFFERS

Dry Pattern Pine, all grades; Seasoned Walnut Boards and Plank, from one to six inches thick; Ash, Chestnut, Cherry, and Poplar Boards and Plank.

Also, Building Lumber of all kinds; 4-4 and 5-4 Carolina, Delaware, and White Pine Flooring. Worked Lumber always on hand. [10 26 tmw2m

F. H. WILLIAMS,

LUMBER,

Seventeenth and Spring Garden,

PHILADELPHIA. [11 29 thstu2m

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

"CITY OF PARIS"	Saturday, December 15
"KANGAROO"	Wednesday, December 19
"CITY OF NEW YORK"	Saturday, December 22
"CITY OF DUBLIN"	Wednesday, December 29

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday:

First Cabin, Gold	$90	Steerage, currency	$35
To London	95	To London	40
To Paris	105	To Paris	50

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $90; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent
8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

STAR LINE TO NEW ORLEANS.

The New York Mail Steamship Company's line ocean steamers will leave Pier 46 NORTH RIVER, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—

MORNING STAR	On Saturday
MONTEREY	On Wednesday
HAVANA	On Saturday
MISSOURI	On Wednesday

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to

C. K. GARRISON, President,
GARRISON & ALLEN,
10 19 4p No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.
H. L. LEAF, Agent,
Office Adams' Express, No. 320 Chesnut street.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP LINES,

SEMI-WEEKLY, FOR

NORFOLK AND RICHMOND, cabins........$6 and $8
CHARLESTON, cabin........$25. Second class.....$13
SAVANNAH cabin........25. Second class.....13

Every SATURDAY, Star line for

NEW ORLEANS	Direct	NEW ORLEANS
First cabin..$60	Second cabin..$40.	Second class..$27
First cabin.. 60.	Second cabin.. 40.	Second class.. 28

With unsurpassed accommodations to either class.

For freight or passage, apply to

ALLEN E. THOMAS & CO.,
10 19 4p No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metalic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1 § DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc, W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 24

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD

GREAT TRUNK LINE.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, October 8, 1866,

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving Philadelphia at 9 10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS,

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc. and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9·40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7 35 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2 45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6 45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6 30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12 30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3 15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4 25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downington and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7·00 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11 53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9 05 A. M. and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4 15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7 50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5 30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 8 15

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—

Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6 45 P. M.

At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk

For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2 30 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6 15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 12·25 Noon, and 6·15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6·00 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·30 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street or BERKS Street.

5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1·20 P. M.; Elmira Mail, 5 40 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.; Elmira Mail, 8 00 A. M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 10 00 A. M.

Leave New York at 5 00 P. M., arrive at Erie 7·15 P. M.

Leave Erie at 5·30 P. M., arrive at New York 4·40 P. M.

Leave Erie at 9·10 A. M., arrive at New York 10 10 A. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Williamsport.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM

foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing MONDAY, September 24, 1866.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. Mail, 3·30 P. M., Passenger.

For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3·30 and 6 P. M.

For Cape May, at 3·30 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE

Woodbury at 7·15 and 8·40 A. M., and 4·54 P. M.

Bridgeton at 7·05 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Freight, 6 30 P. M

Salem at 6·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M. Freight, 5 45 P. M.

Millville at 6 55 A. M. and 3·08 P. M. Freight, 6 10 P. M.

Cape May at 11·45 A. M., Passenger and Freight.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 9·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 7·00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

9 25 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, November 26, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11 45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad line (Saturdays excepted), stopping at Middletown, Smyrna, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12·30, 4·00, 6, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6 P. M. train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington at 7·15, and 8·30 A. M., 3 and 6·30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail, 9·20 A. M., Express. 1·10 P. M., Express. 6 35 P. M., Express. 8·25 P. M., Express.

From Baltimore to Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4·00 P. M.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 4·49 and 8·54 A. M., and 3·38 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 5 23 and 9 40 A. M., and 4 15 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAIN

Leaves Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by Graham's Baggage Express.

4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Eleventh and Market Sts. 35 minutes before the departure of each Train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 10 A. M. &	11 20 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	at 12·00 M.
Parkesburg Train	at 1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2·30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	at 9 00 "
Philadelphia Express	at 11·00 "

Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Williamsport without change of cars, and arrive at Lock Haven at 8·10 P. M.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Carlisle and Chambersburg without change of cars.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, No. 631 Chesnut street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	at 12·50 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	at 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 8·20 A. M. &	7·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	at 9·20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	at 12 40 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1·30 "
Day Express	at 5·50 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·50 "

Philadelphia Express arrives daily, except Monday.

Cincinnati Express arrives daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers leaving Lock Haven at 7·00 A. M., and Williamsport at 8·40 A. M., reach Philadelphia without change of cars, from Williamsport, by Day Express, at 5·50 P. M.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. For further information, apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 631 Chesnut St.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent, at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to

3 12 FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant 1st class	2·25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant, 2d class	1·30

At 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and at 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.

At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE

At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00.

The 6 45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 30 and 10·15 A. M., 3, 4 30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schenck's

At 10·15 A. M., 3, 5, and 12 P. M. for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10 15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 10 15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 12 P. M. for Wissinoming.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD,

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes. Daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot, as follows:—

At 7 30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

December 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after THURSDAY, November 1, 1866, until further notice.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·15, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8 20 down train, and 3½ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8½ A. M., 1, 6, and 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M. 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·15 minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 minutes A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8 35 11·05, minutes A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5 40, 7, 7·50 minutes, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6¼, and 8 P. M.

The 5¼ P. M. train will stop at Falls, School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mills, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 6¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5 and 8½ P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35, 11·05 minutes A. M., 1, 2, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 6¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 5½ and 9 P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

FERTILIZERS.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by

BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
8 4 smtfrp Philadelphia

Horrible Murder in Wheeling.

The Wheeling papers publish the details of a horrible tragedy in that city on Wednesday. It appears that a woman named Nugent came to that city a few days since, and took lodgings for herself and child at the Parker Hotel. On her not coming to her meals on Thursday the landlady went to her room, and found the child dead and the mother laboring under the effects of a dose of opium. Being taken into custody by the Sheriff, and after proper restoratives had been administered, Mrs. Nugent stated to that officer that her maiden name was Arbor; that her parents lived at Williamstown, in Wood county, in West Virginia, opposite Marietta; that four years ago she married a man named Nugent against their consent, running away with him; and that two months after the birth of the little girl he had deserted her, and had never returned; that her mother had refused to become reconciled to her, and had never forgiven her marriage, but had made her home so intolerable that she could not live there; and had poisoned the minds of all her other relatives against her to such an extent that she had no place on earth to call home, and was forced to go out in the world and seek a subsistence. She had gone out, and had found that there was no place for her; nothing that she could do, and she could not bear to beg her way from place to place. Rendered thus desperate by brooding over her hopeless prospects, and anxious not to leave her little daughter to a fate worse, perhaps, than death, she resolved to end both their lives.

After making up her mind to this effect, she came to Wheeling to carry out her resolve. She purchased a small dagger, and also several papers of powdered opium, and seems to have made minute preparations for death. She further said that for several hours after arriving she could not bear to kill her child, and yet she felt at the time that she must do it. She waited until it fell asleep, and then putting on its night-clothes, and placing it in bed, bent over it and kissed it several times before planting the dagger in its heart, as she finally did. The child, she said, made no cry, but only moaned, and with scarcely a struggle bled to death. She had stabbed it three times, twice in the left lung and once in the heart. She says that before she took its life she knelt down and prayed over it, and also repeated her prayer after she had inflicted the wounds, and that she had kissed away its last expiring breath.

After the perpetration of this horrible and unnatural deed, she took the opium with which she proposed to take her own life, and then laid down beside her dead child to die. From some cause, either from an overdose of the opium, or else from an insufficient amount of it, she failed to accomplish her intentions of suicide. She had vomited a great deal, and seemed to have thrown up most of the poison. Several powders, with directions in a female handwriting, were found among her effects, as were also a number of letters. She is a young woman, aged only about twenty-one, rather illiterate, and evidently unbalanced in her mental and moral organization. The woman is now in jail.

One of Berdan's Men.—A California paper says:—"Andy Westover, well known in this vicinity as a great hunter, arrived at his home in Setter county the other day from the headwaters of the Sacramento, in a small boat, just large enough to contain himself and 'traps.' He was five days in making the trip to his door, distance one hundred and seventy-five miles, and part of his journey was performed with great velocity, as he had to run, in his frail bark, swift and dangerous rapids. Mr. Westover has followed hunting for many years. At the outbreak of the great Rebellion he went East and enlisted in the Union army, being one of Berdan's celebrated sharpshooters. When peace was declared he returned to California, and again engaged in his old pursuits. He has returned to his home at the tules, and is making preparations for an onslaught on the ducks and geese abounding in that quarter."

Murdering a Creditor.—A horrible crime, says the *Courrier du Bas Rhin*, has been perpetrated at Essig. A Jew named Wolff, a creditor of a farmer called Metz, was sent for by the latter under pretext that the amount of a debt of 7500 francs was to be at once paid to him. He went, and as he did not return, his family became alarmed. The police were communicated with, and a search was made in Metz's house. In the barn, buried seven feet under the floor, Wolff's body was found, horribly mutilated. The farmer had also, it was ascertained, forged the murdered man's name to a receipt for the sum due. Both he and a farm-servant have been taken into custody.

The Mont Cenis Tunnel.—It is estimated that the number of holes to be drilled by the rock-boring machines in the Mont Cenis tunnel, before the work is completed, is about 1,600,000. The total depth of these holes when bored will amount to about 4,265,890 feet, which is 105 times the length of the tunnel. Nearly 13,000,000,000 blows will be struck by the perforators to do this work. The entrance to the tunnel on the French side is 3946 feet above the level of the sea, and its termination on the Italian side 4380 feet, so that the actual difference of level between the two extremities is about 434 feet.

A Bottle of Brandy per Day.—The London *Review* says:—"We have heard a rather good story of Bismark. He is said to be partial to brandy, and before leaving Berlin for the seat of war, a little son of his asked him how long he was to be away. He replied that he did not know. Thereupon a servant came in to inquire how many bottles of cognac were to be packed up in the Count's luggage. 'Twenty-four,' was the answer. 'Ah, papa,' cried out the 'terrible infant,' 'now I know how long you are to be from home—twenty-four days.'"

Emigration to the United States.—Nearly two thousand Germans now leave Europe every week for the United States in the Bremen and Hamburg mail steamers. A company is established at Copenhagen to encourage the emigration of Danes, Norwegians, and Swedes to the United States. The children of all these emigrants are taught the English language as their mother tongue.

Short Time in Factories.—The short time movement is on the increase in Lancashire. On the 13th of November the spinners and manufacturers of the Rawtenstall district, who employ three hundred thousand spindles and six thousand looms, decided to commence working only four days a week; and on the previous day the manufacturers at Darwen came to a similar resolution.

A Memorial of Miss Nightingale's Services.—It has been resolved to spend £15,000 in erecting a new wing to the Derbyshire General Infirmary in England. The building is to bear the title of the "Nightingale Wing." William Edward Nightingale, father of Miss Nightingale, has been invited to become president of the institution.

Immorality of Liverpool.—Liverpool in 1864, though it contained only one-forty-fourth of the population, had one-seventh of the drunken cases in all England and Wales. It shows one case of drunkenness for every thirty-three of the population, while Birmingham shows only one in every two hundred and thirty-two.

Postage Stamps.—The production of postage stamps in France amounted in 1849 to nineteen millions, increased in 1865 to four hundred and fourteen millions, and will reach four hundred and fifty millions this year. France is, however, still far behind England, which produced eight hundred millions.

Another English Church in France.—Arrangements are in progress for erecting a new Episcopal church at Lyons, for which purpose an eligible site has been secured on the Quai du Rhone, and its purchase approved by the authorities of Lyons.

Post Office Orders.—The Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce has resolved to memorialize the Postmaster-General in favor of a penny scale of stamped post office orders, of which a committee had reported that it would prove advantageous to the post office and beneficial to the public.

Steam with Liquid Fire.—A steam yacht owned by Mr. Barff, of Glasgow, has made two trips to Gravesend and back, propelled by steam raised with liquid fuel, without the use of an atom of coal.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

THE CHEAP STORE.

FREEMAN & CO.,
Corner EIGHTH and VINE Sts.
Ladies', Misses', and Children's
HATS,
REDUCED FROM
75 Cents to 37½ Cents.
$1·00 to 75 Cents.
$1·50 to $1·00.
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IN ALL THE NEW STYLES AND SHADES.

We have also made a Great Reduction in our large STOCK OF
MILLINERY GOODS.
10 26 2m FREEMAN & CO.

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MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street.
Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY, Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes Ribbons Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc 7 18§

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OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE.
FINE
Ready-Made Clothing House,
No. 604 MARKET ST.,
ABOVE SIXTH.

Our Cutters are unexcelled. We combine style with neatness of fit, and moderate prices with the best workmanship. 11 23 1m5p

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STATES UNION
CLOTHING HALL,
No. 606 MARKET STREET No. 606
A most complete stock of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
WE HAVE SMALL EXPENSES, AND CAN AFFORD TO SELL WITH SMALL PROFITS.

Fine Eskimo Beaver Overcoats, only $20, [illegible] Beaver Overcoats, any desirable color, $22; frosted Beaver Overcoats $26; very fine Chinchilla Overcoats, only $27; frosted Beaver Suits, containing coat, pants, and vest, $30; fine short Beaver Sacks, from $10 to $24; dark grey Harris Cassimere Suits, coat, pants, and vest, $23; do silk mixed, only $24; black Sack Coats, from $10 to $20; Business Coats, from $7 to $14; Pants and Vests to match, from $7 to $14; Boys' Coats, from $6 to $14; Pants, from $1 75 to $9.
Come and convince yourselves. 11 14 3m 8p

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FOR SALE.—DESIRABLE CORNER PROPERTY. The modern three story brick Dwelling, with double three story back buildings, front and side entrance, northwest corner of TWELFTH and WALLACE Streets; new heater, range, gas bath, etc.; piazza on Wallace street. Replete with all conveniences. Could be altered into a store with dwelling attached. Possession with deed.
C. M. S. LESLIE,
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TO LET, No. 2320 GREEN STREET—A Three-story HOUSE, in complete order. All modern improvements, side yard, etc. 12 7 3t*

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FOR FAMILIES AND THE TRADE.
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COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

IF YOU WANT PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect, buy the celebrated PRESTON COAL, Egg and Stove sizes, at $7 per ton. Also, the genuine EAGLE VEIN COAL, same sizes, same price and a very fine quality of LEHIGH, Egg and Stove, at $7 50 per ton. I keep nothing but the best. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street. 5 4

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In Endless Variety.
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To all of which we invite special attention. Will be sold at the lowest rates.
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Only known to this house,
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For a Wedding, Holiday, or Birthday Present, these Albums are particularly adapted.
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DAILY RECEIVING
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FANS! FANS!
Just opened, 1000 Paris Silk Fans, of our own importation, very cheap, less than importers' prices.
Several lots of Toilet Sets, Fancy Boxes, Glove Boxes, Pencil Boxes, Ash Stands, Match Safes, Cigar Stands, Purses, Ladies' Companions, etc.
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A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Gloves and Hosiery, etc. etc.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Merino Vests and Pants.
Domestic Goods at the very lowest market Prices. Muslins, Canton Flannels, Flannels, Prints, Ginghams, Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
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FROSTED BEAVER CLOAKS.
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RISTORI JACKETS, GORED CIRCULARS,
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Low-priced Cloakings in variety.
The stock being among the finest retail in the city.
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EXPENSIVE LONG SHAWLS.
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Children's Handkerchiefs,
NEW STYLES.

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In Anticipation of Removal to
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White Goods,
Laces and Lace Goods,
Handkerchiefs, Ladies and Gents, every variety.
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Veils, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Etc.,
Embracing Novelties Adapted for
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AT REDUCED PRICES.
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CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER
Have determined to offer their
ENTIRE STOCK
At such prices as will effect
A RAPID REDUCTION,
And give purchasers an opportunity of selecting a useful and acceptable
HOLIDAY GIFT.
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Long and Square Paisley Shawls.
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Long and Square Black Thibet Shawls.
Long and Square Blanket Shawls.
Stella Shawls, Breakfast Shawls, etc. etc.
We would also invite attention to our
BLANKETS.
Excellent All wool Blankets for $6. [10 3 3m
Finer qualities at $7, $8, $9, $10, $11, $12, and $14.
In fact, our general stock is worthy the attention of all buyers of Dry Goods who wish to buy cheap
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
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LADIES' CLOAKS,
NOW OPEN.
A FINE ASSORTMENT IN ALL THE BEST MATERIALS AND NEWEST DESIGNS, AT
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Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.
Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.
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A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at
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WILL REMOVE ON JANUARY 1 TO
Nos. 19 and 21 S. FOURTH St.,
In consequence of which they are selling their Stock of
Woollens and Men's Wear Generally,
At prices that will pay purchasers to give them a call. 11 28 12trp

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Bleached Muslins one cent a yard less than any other store sells them.
Best Canton Flannels in the city, 25, 28, 32, and 37½ cents.
Flannels from 31 cents up.
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Ladies' Merino Vests, $1 25, $1·37½, $1 50, etc.
Infants', Misses', and Boys' Merino Vests
GLOVES! GLOVES!
100 dozen below importer's prices.
Ladies' French Cloth Gloves, 50 cents, worth 75 cents.
Ladies' Cloth Gloves, 40, 50, 60, 65, 75 cents, etc.
Boys' and Misses' Gloves.
Gents' Cloth Gloves, 50, 60, 75 cents, $1, $1 25, and $1 50.
Misses' and Ladies' Fancy Colored Gloves.
Gents' Colored Bordered Linen Hdkfs. 37½ cents worth 50 cents.
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Closing out balance of Wax Dolls, etc. etc.
GENERAL REDUCTION OF PRICES!
WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD!
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These goods were ordered in the Spring, and made expressly for JAMES McMULLAN by the same manufacturer that J. V. COWELL & SON were supplied for many years, and will be found very superior for family use.
A LARGE SUPPLY OF
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Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.
A full assortment of real WELSH AND AMERICA FLANNELS always on hand.
His stock of GENERAL HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS is complete with the very best goods at the lowest rates for CASH.
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LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT.
LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2½ yards round.
THE CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.
These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference of every length, all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts, Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1; 30 springs $1·10; and 40 springs $1·25.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
Call or send for Circular of style, sizes and prices.
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No. 628 ARCH Street,
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WRITING DESKS—A large and elegant assortment, Rosewood, inlaid and brass-bound; Walnut, Mahogany, and Papier Mache.
Portfolios and Leather Desks, fine Turkey morocco.
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The latest novelties of French, English, and American Papers and Envelopes
Wedding and Visiting Cards engraved in the highest style of the art.
The latest London and Paris styles Cards for Leather, Wooden, and Tin Weddings.
Blank Books of every description on hand, and ruled to order.
1867. DIARIES. 1867.
53 sizes and styles.
Initials, Monograms, etc., stamped in colors gratis.
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Stationers and Card Engravers,
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WHOLESALE COTTON YARN
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R. T. WHITE & CO.,
Manufacturer's Agents for the sale of
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HOSIERY YARNS in the skein or cop.
COTTON, WOOLLEN, AND LINEN CARPET CHAIN.
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RICH LACE CURTAINS.

The Subscribers have now in Stock, and are receiving from the late
AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK,
Nottingham Lace Curtains,
From Ordinary to Rich Style.
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From the Lowest to the Highest Quality, some of them the RICHEST MADE.
ALSO,
Vestibule Lace,
Embroidered Muslin Curtains,
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Curtain Muslins in great variety.
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B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 North SIXTH Street,
MANUFACTURER OF
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The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. [10 26 2m
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

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Is now open for the accommodation of
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Apply early† 8 2